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MEMOIRS

ON THE

COLEOPTERA

BY

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I

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CONTENTS

I—NEW SPECIES OF THE STAPHYLINID TRIBE MYRMEDONIINI.

The Myrmedoniini comprise by far the greater part of the large subfamily Aleocharinæ, and present a rather discouraging problem to the systematist through sheer force of numbers. In the European fauna probably a very large proportion of the existing species have been described, though in an inconveniently scattered literature, so that it is difficult to identify many of the forms, especially as the types are widely diffused and in some instances probably lost. In the most recent European catalogue the greater part of those described are announced as synonyms of a few more accentuated species, possibly to thereby cut the Gordian knot of uncertainty of identification as much as anything, for many of these so-called synonyms are not truly such by any means. I do not think that the names printed in that catalogue under *Acrotona fungi*, for example, are synonyms in many instances, for I have received under this name from various European authorities at least four unequivocally distinct though generically related species.

Some describers have not taken pains to study their material with the care exercised by such investigators as Thomson, Kraatz and Rey, whose genera are nearly all valid as such, and the absence of information concerning the intermesocoxal sternal pieces and other important structural characters, renders it impossible to identify, with very few exceptions, the species published by Mäklin, Mannerheim, Melsheimer, Say, Erichson and many of those of Bernhauer, more particularly when founded upon short comparative statements concerning certain European species, positively authentic examples of which it is almost impossible for American students to obtain. As a result, even when the species of those authors are described as pertaining to special genera or subgenera, there are frequent mistakes in the assignments, rendering their work to some extent misleading and untrustworthy. This comes about in great degree from the method of mounting pursued by most of the European collectors of the smaller Coleoptera, the entire undei

surface being glued to cards, so that the most important characters are not observable, except through a good deal of mechanical labor and risk of injury or destruction of the types. Most remarkable systematic characters have in this way remained unappreciated, if not virtually unknown to them in various sections of the Coleoptera, especially in such genera as *Cardiola* and in *Anthicus* and related genera. The three investigators above mentioned are among the notable exceptions to this rule however.

During the past twenty-five years the writer has been steadily accumulating as much material as possible in the Aleocharinæ, with a view to ultimately describing and classifying the species, but pressure of other matters has thus far left too little time for any serious attempt in that direction. It is considered desirable, however, to describe this material now, so far as may be convenient and in a less systematic way, in order that the types may remain in this country for the benefit of coming students of our Staphylinidæ. The species were all described as new, and, in vast majority, are actually in this category without question; but in all cases where it has been possible to identify them with species previously described, I have simply substituted the name given by the previous author and allowed the description to remain. Although the species here described in the group Athetæ may seem perhaps to be inordinate in number, it can be said with great confidence that they represent only a fraction of the seemingly unending horde occurring in North America, where the Staphylinid fauna is far richer than in Europe; so the likelihood of having made any considerable number of synonyms of species previously described is, from every point of view, minute or negligible.

Tribe MYRMIDONIINI.

Group ATHETÆ.

The Athetæ constitute one of the largest and most intricate groups of the entire Coleoptera, and give rise to much diversity of opinion regarding scope and validity of genera. In my own opinion an intermediate course between the prevailing assumption of the present day, that such conspicuously different types as *Atheta*, *Datomicra* and *Amischa*, not to mention a score or more in addition, are not truly generic on the one hand, and the naming of so-called

genera which differ among themselves only in sexual modifications at the ventral apex,—though often most important if supplemented by structural differences elsewhere,—on the other hand, is eminently proper. And, after all, what is to be gained by trying to aggregate these structural groups of species under a single name, as in the case of the comprehensive genus *Atheta* of the most recent school? Not only is there no discernible advantage in this procedure, but we subject ourselves to very great inconvenience in efforts to prevent duplication of specific names in such enormous single genera. This difficulty is also becoming pronounced in *Stenus*, but there it seems impossible to suggest the relief afforded by generic subdivision, which is so proper in *Atheta* because of the widely diversified facies as well as structure prevailing in the latter group; in *Stenus* the facies is very consistent throughout, and most of the subdivisions that have been proposed are apparently not true genera from any reasonable point of view. The European catalogue of Heyden, Reitter and Weise of 1895 is far superior to that of 1906, not only in its more sensible treatment of the Athetæ, as being composed of at least a few admittedly valid genera, but especially because our sense of propriety is not offended by the wholly unnecessary reversal of the usual succession of subfamilies, tribes and genera in the great family Staphylinidæ given in the latest edition of that work.

Another mistake frequently made, and a very serious one, is in assuming that nearly all exotic forms can be forced into the genera of purely European species. Some genera are common to Europe and America, but the isolation of the latter region since the middle Tertiary has sufficed for the evolution of many distinct types, so that at present there are a great many more endemic American genera than of those common to the two continents. The same remark applies as well to the species, the least resemblance between species of the two continents sufficing some superficial observers for a verdict of identity, which is false as a rule. There are some species common to America and Europe but not many, and they constitute an exceedingly small proportion of the whole number known; moreover virtually all such are likely to be cosmopolitan.

There have been but few attempts ever made to systematically arrange the genera and subgenera of Athetæ in accordance with their structural differences, and I would here bring forward one

well known character to a position of primary importance in grouping the genera and subgenera; this relates to the degree of inflexion of the hypomera or inflexed sides of the pronotum, which divides the group into three very well defined sections thus:

1—Hypomera moderately inflexed, nearly flat and wholly or in great part visible from the sides,—including such genera as *Metaxya*, *Hydrosmecta*, *Atheta* and many others.

2—Hypomera horizontal, though because of considerable warping of the surface, visible in very limited part from the sides,—including *Dimetrota*, *Datomicra* and others.

3—Hypomera strongly inflexed, in such manner as to be wholly invisible when viewed from the sides and including *Acrotona*, *Colpodota*, *Coprothassa* and others, as well as some related but distinct groups, such as the Hoplandriæ.

The body in the first of these sections is more or less parallel and of larger size as a rule, in the second rather small to minute and generally with more tapering abdomen; in the third the body becomes on the whole still more limuliform, or with strongly tapering abdomen. The second character in point of importance relates to the formation of the sterna between the middle coxæ, and then follow several characters more particularly important in certain subsidiary sections, such as tarsal structure, impression of the abdominal tergites and form of the head, antennæ and lateral carinæ. Under the second of the above groups we have genera with the head parallel and others with the head basally inflated, and, among the latter, some with finely and others with coarsely faceted eyes. So it becomes sufficiently evident that we have among the Athetæ an unusual diversification of structural features.

The group Athetæ, as here construed, comprises the single genus *Atheta* of Fauvel, Bernhauer and some other recent authors.

Atheta Thoms.

Stethusa n. subgen.

If Dr. Bernhauer had examined the under surface of his *Atheta klimschi*, which he assigns to typical *Atheta*, he would probably have observed that in sternal structure it bears very little resemblance to the true *Atheta*, where the mesosternal projection between the coxæ is more or less prolonged and slender to aciculate. In this subgeneric group the sterna between the coxæ are notably

wide, the mesosternal process only extending to slightly beyond the middle of the coxæ, with its apex transversely to circularly rounded and separated from the angular apex of the metasternal projection by a short and slightly depressed interval. This section of *Atheta* includes numerous species in North America, the following being some of the many allies of *klimschi:*

Atheta (Stethusa) affluens n. sp.—Stout, parallel, moderately convex, blackish-piceous, the elytra and legs pale, the former obscure flavate, the abdomen black, scarcely paler apically; anterior parts moderately shining, minutely, closely punctulate and finely, closely and inconspicuously pubescent; head four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, transversely orbicular, the eyes large; antennæ fuscous, pale at base, extending to the middle of the elytra, gradually moderately enlarged distally, the third joint slightly longer than the second, both elongate, the tenth slightly wider than long, the eleventh as long as the two preceding; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, nearly as wide as the elytra, parallel, the sides broadly arcuate, the median line very finely, almost imperceptibly impressed throughout; elytra a little wider and longer than the prothorax; abdomen more shining and more sparsely punctulate, a little narrower than the elytra, subparallel, the fifth tergite (♂) transversely truncate, unmodified, the sixth strongly arcuate at tip and acutely dentate at each side, the middle of the arc narrowly truncate, the truncature marked at each end by a very small convex knob and the surface adjoining feebly impressed. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck) and New York (Long Island).

Specimens not clearly separable from the considerable type series are before me from New Jersey (Anglesea), North Carolina (Asheville), Mississippi (Pass Christian) and Arkansas (Little Rock). It is a widely diffused species, readily distinguishable by its large convex eyes, extending almost to the base of the head, by the medial truncature of the sixth male ventral scarcely so wide as the distance separating it from the lateral slender teeth and not extending behind the latter, and by the sternal characters.

Atheta (Stethusa) irvingi n. sp.—Form, coloration and sculpture nearly as in *affluens*, the head relatively larger but otherwise similar, fully five-sixths as wide as the prothorax, the latter even relatively larger than in *affluens*, similar, except that the parallel sides are slightly less rounded; antennæ with the last joint evidently shorter; elytra similar, but little wider than the prothorax and with the humeri only very narrowly exposed at base; abdomen less parallel, slightly narrowing near the apex, the fifth tergite (♂) similarly truncate and unmodified, the sixth with the apical arcuation larger, with smaller lateral teeth, the median truncature sinuate, with the adjacent surface more impressed and its ends not marked by swollen points. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.65 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Resembles *affluens* very much but distinguishable by the somewhat larger head, shorter last antennal joint and slight differences in the male sexual characters.

Atheta (Stethusa) galvestonica n. sp.—General form, coloration and sculpture as in *klimschi*, the punctuation not quite so dense and the lustre more shining, the prothorax shorter, more transverse and paler in color; head well developed, the eyes large but separated from the base by fully two-fifths of their own length, the antennæ more slender, very moderately incrassate, with the outer joints nearly as long as wide; prothorax rather more than one-half wider than long, the basal impression feeble; elytra rather short and transverse, the suture not distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen as in *klimschi;* mesosternal process unusually broad, rounded at tip, which is separated from the triangular metasternal projection by but little more than its own subapical width. Length 2.3–2.5 mm.; width 0.65–0.7 mm. Texas (Galveston).

Though represented at present by the female only, this species can be distinguished readily from any other by the very wide mesosternal process even for the present genus, and the eyes, which are not quite so large as usual.

Atheta (Stethusa) texana n. sp.—Of the usual coloration and rather stout form, the head well developed, with the eyes not quite so large as usual and decidedly more prominent; antennæ rather rapidly though moderately incrassate, the outer joints evidently though not greatly wider than long; prothorax not densely punctate, strongly transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, nearly as wide as the elytra, feebly impressed medially except in apical third; elytra large, wider than long, with the suture much longer than the prothorax and similarly rather shining, with the distinct asperate punctures not very dense; abdomen as in *klimschi* and *galvestonica;* mesosternal process extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, moderately wide, rounded at tip and separated by only its own width from the large triangular metasternal projection. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Texas (Austin).

Also represented by the female but to be known readily by the more prominent eyes, which are decidedly smaller than usual, although much larger than in *Atheta*, and by the shorter and more transverse prothorax.

Atheta (Stethusa) canonica n. sp.—Very similar throughout in form, coloration and sculpture to *affluens* but a little smaller and less stout, the head just visibly larger and with the similarly large eyes slightly less convex; prothorax almost similar but rather shorter, more impressed along the median line posteriorly; elytra similar but shorter, strongly transverse; abdomen with thinner and deeper side margins, paler basally and at apex, the sixth tergite (♂) with the truncate median part at apex not projecting behind the lateral teeth but very much wider than in *affluens*, being separated from each of the teeth by a space very much narrower than its own width, and

having its apex feebly sinuato-truncate and its lateral limits marked by very obtusely rounded unthickened angulations. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Distinguishable from *affluens* principally by the notably different sexual modification of the sixth tergite of the male. Superficially, the species of this section of *Atheta* resemble each other very closely throughout.

Atheta (Stethusa) sagax n. sp.—Smaller than any of the preceding and with relatively shorter prothorax and elytra, similar in coloration and sculpture; head rather more transverse, very much narrower than the prothorax, the large eyes similar, and, as usual, finely faceted and having a few stiff bristling setæ; antennæ rather less developed but of the same type, the last joint fully as long as the preceding two, the latter each but little shorter than wide, prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides, evidently narrower than the elytra; the basal angles distinct as usual; elytra pale brownish-flavate, feebly clouded toward the scutellum; the suture but little longer than the prothorax; abdomen blackish, faintly rufescent basally and at apex, the sixth tergite (♂) with the medial truncature not more posterior than the tips of the slender dentiform process at each side of the apex and separated therefrom by nearly its own width, its apex faintly sinuato-truncate and its subangulate ends rounded and not at all thickened. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.58 mm. Virginia (Norfolk).

Separable from any of the preceding by its rather smaller head and prothorax and smaller size of the body, as well as by differences in the male sexual characters.

Atheta (Stethusa) sororella n. sp.—More slender than any of the preceding species and rather small in size, similar in coloration and sculpture; head moderate, the eyes large, convex, extending almost to the base; antennæ well developed, the last joint as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, parallel, very much wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, the latter short and transverse, the suture not longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, rather shining, sparsely punctulate as usual, the lateral margins scarcely at all elevated, the sixth tergite (♂) with the apical lobe not projecting beyond the lateral processes and very wide, subsinuate medially and with very widely rounded unthickened angles, separated from each slender lateral process by but little more than half of its own width. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.56 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The slender form and broad, feebly defined lobe of the sixth male tergite will probably prove efficient determinative characters for this species.

Atheta (Stethusa) subdebilis n. sp.—Moderately stout, small in size, colored as in the preceding species, the fine close sculpture also similar; head

rather well developed, almost three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the large eyes almost extending to the base as usual, the antennæ moderately developed, with the penultimate joints slightly wider than long, the last barely as long as the two preceding; prothorax more nearly as wide as the elytra, moderately transverse, parallel with rounded sides but with the base more rounded than usual and with a small rounded discal foveola near the base; elytra very little wider than the prothorax, much longer than in any of the preceding, the suture infuscate basally and much longer than the prothorax; abdomen shining, much narrower than the elytra, finely and not closely punctulate, evidently pubescent, the sixth tergite (♂) with the median truncate lobe about as wide as the interval between it and the lateral processes and limited at each side by a strong swelling of the surface, its median part concave; mesosternal process rather longer than usual, its truncate apex distant from the metasternum by but little more than its own apical width, the metasternal angulation much more rounded at tip than usual. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

Departs rather radically from the preceding species in its longer elytra, which are however together about a third wider than long, and in recognizable differences in general form and sternal structure.

Atheta (Stethusa) spuriella n. sp.—Moderately stout, testaceous, the head piceous, the elytra more flavate, the abdomen clouded posteriorly except at apex; sculpture minute and dense, sparse on the elytra; head transversely oval, the eyes not quite so large as usual, separated from the base by nearly two-fifths of their length; antennæ with the outer joints rather stout, decidedly wider than long, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax as in *subdebilis;* head, prothorax and elytra increasing in even but gentle ratio in width, the last as in *subdebilis;* abdomen and sexual characters nearly as in that species, the swellings marking the median lobe of the sixth tergite (♂) continued forward for a rather greater distance as obtuse ridges; sterna nearly similar, the metasternal angle less rounded. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.6 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species and the preceding form a small group of *Stethusa*, distinguished by a less sharply angulate metasternal angle, not quite so large eyes, rather more transverse antennal joints, longer elytra and more pronounced apical characters of the sixth male tergite. *Spuriella* differs from *subdebilis* in its relatively larger head and larger and more incrassate antennæ, among the more obvious characters.

The following species is appended very doubtfully to this subgenus, as it differs markedly in general form and antennal structure, though having the very broad mesosternum:

Atheta (Stethusa) mendosa n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, not parallel, distinctly shining and very minutely, not closely punctulate, the

punctures rather well separated even on the elytra, the abdomen polished, minutely, sparsely punctulate; blackish-piceous, the pronotum a little paler, the elytra still paler; legs and basal joint of the antennæ very pale; head well developed, the eyes convex, prominent, at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora arcuate and converging behind them, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ moderately long, rather rapidly and strongly incrassate distally, the second joint cylindric, the third obconic and a little longer, both very elongate, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax relatively small, strongly transverse, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and correspondingly much narrower than the elytra, which are parallel, rather strongly transverse and much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth; mesosternum extending beyond the middle of the coxæ, very wide between them and flat, with the apex broad and circularly rounded, approaching the apex of the large triangular metasternal projection by its own apical width, the angle of the metasternum rounded; hind tarsi slender, the four basal joints equal. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

Though represented only by the female, this species is so distinct in its structural characters that it could not be mistaken; the male characters would probably decide whether it is to be properly associated with the other species of the subgenus or not; it is certainly remarkably different from them in general appearance and all characters except the very broad sterna.

Macroterma Csy.

This subgenus of *Atheta* is related to *Stethusa* and has the same very broad and apically arcuate process of the mesosternum, but it is here shorter and separated from the metasternum by a longer interval. The eyes are much smaller, being at nearly their own length from the base of the more parallel-sided head, the outer antennal joints much shorter and more transverse, with the last greatly elongate, being almost as long as the three preceding combined; the male sexual characters are materially different and more complex. Of the three described species, *borealis* Csy., is unfortunately founded upon the female, but it may be distinguished from *alutacea* Csy., by the more sparsely punctulate and puberulent and more polished integuments; *dentata* Bernh., has the head and prothorax relatively smaller and more transverse, with the protuberance of the fifth male tergite very much smaller and of different form. The following is another species:

Atheta (Macroterma) iowensis n. sp.—As small as *dentata* and relatively narrower and more parallel, the antennæ much larger, stouter and more incrassate, the eleventh joint less acutely pointed; black, the elytra and legs pale piceo-flavate; antennæ blackish throughout; head distinctly narrower than the prothorax, the eyes less prominent than in *dentata;* prothorax nearly as in that species, shorter than in *alutacea* and *borealis*, transverse, parallel, evenly rounded at the sides, finely punctulate and moderately pubescent; elytra large, slightly transverse, with feebly diverging sides, distinctly wider and very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen moderately narrow, parallel, the fifth tergite (♂) with a very small and sharply elevated tubercle close to the hind margin and more posterior in position than the somewhat similar tubercle of *dentata*, the sixth tergite with a slightly projecting and broadly arcuate apical lobe, about a third as wide as the basal width of the segment, the lobe with two short carinæ separated by a concavity at each side of its surface, the median part more arcuate and with a minute median sinus at apex, the segmental apex at each side of the lobe unevenly crenulate and wrinkled. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.

The specimens at hand are gummed alongside of a large black ant, having the pedunculated abdomen relatively very stout, but it is hardly assumable that the beetle and ant are associated very closely.

Homalotusa Csy.

This subgenus, composed of rather large species with long and not much incrassated antennæ, in which the outer joints are more or less elongate, the eleventh much shorter than the two preceding combined, the mesosternal process extending almost to the middle of the coxæ and very acute, the metasternal projection very short and broadly angulated, the coxæ contiguous, the abdomen parallel and devoid of evident sexual modification, may be placed near *Liogluta*. The following are some additional species:

Atheta (Homalotusa) lanei n. sp.—Unusually stout, piceous-black, the abdomen black; legs pale, the antennæ fuscous; pubescence distinct but not dense, rather pale, very sparse on the abdomen; lustre shining; head transversely orbicular, the strongly setose eyes not very prominent, at their own length from the base; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the tenth joint slightly elongate; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, much wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with rounded sides, rather convex, minutely, sparsely punctulate but flattened and with closer granuliform punctures medially toward base, with a short transverse impression just before the base; elytra large, slightly wider than long, very much wider and longer than the prothorax, impressed on the suture basally, rather closely, granularly punctate; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, remotely punctulate, the fifth tergite fully as short

as the fourth and feebly trapezoidal. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.92 mm. Oregon (Lane Co.).

Quite distinct from any other species in its much stouter form, short fifth ventral and many other features.

Atheta (Homalotusa) oregonina n. sp.—Moderately stout, black, the elytra dark brown, the abdominal tip slightly pale, the legs and antennæ as in *lanei;* pubescence finer and more abundant, the lustre duller throughout; head relatively larger, convex, moderately shining, the eyes smaller, at a little more than their own length from the base; antennæ long, scarcely incrassate, the tenth joint feebly obtrapezoidal and not quite so long as wide; prothorax formed as in *lanei* but smaller, a fourth wider than the head and more evidently narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides evenly rounded; surface evenly and feebly convex, the basal impression obsolete, the punctulation very fine and indistinct; elytra large, slightly transverse, not quite parallel, the humeri much exposed at base, the surface strongly micro-reticulate, the fine punctulation thereby rendered indistinct; abdomen wide, but little narrower than the elytra, with parallel and nearly straight sides to the tip of the fifth segment, not very closely, minutely punctulate throughout, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly sinuato-truncate at apex. Length 3.6 mm.; width 0.83 mm. Oregon (Lane Co.).

Allied rather closely to *fuscula* Csy., from Cœur d'Alene, but with relatively larger head and smaller and more transverse prothorax; the sex of the type is not altogether certain as announced above.

Atheta (Homalotusa) mormon n. sp.—Form more slender, black throughout, the elytra and legs piceous-black, the lustre strongly shining though distinctly micro-reticulate, the punctures minute, feebly and very indistinctly granuliform as in the preceding; pubescence rather sparse; head convex, parallel, the eyes at their own length from the base; antennæ very slender, the second joint much longer than the third, the tenth distinctly longer than wide; prothorax about a fourth wider than long, much wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, apparently a little narrower at apex than at base, the sides broadly arcuate; surface rather convex, shining, the transverse impression at the base very short and subobsolete; elytra large, slightly transverse, very much wider and longer than the prothorax, the straight sides feebly diverging from base to apex, the surface nearly flat, shining; abdomen rather wide, parallel, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth, the sixth rounded in the type. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Utah (southwestern),—Weidt.

Not closely allied to any other species but belonging to the same subgenus as the preceding, as shown by sternal and general structure.

Atheta (Homalotusa) lacustrina n. sp.—Rather stout, more parallel than usual, feebly shining and pubescent, the abdomen more shining and with

sparser vestiture; black or piceous-black, the legs bright, the elytra darker, rufous, the latter feebly blackish basally; antennæ dark, paler basally; head parallel, convex, rather shining, the eyes at their own length from the base, not very convex; antennæ long and slender, the tenth joint much longer than wide; prothorax large, very much wider than the head and only a little narrower than the elytra, fully a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, broadly arcuate; surface finely, closely punctulate and with a small nearly rounded feeble impression near the base; elytra subparallel, much wider than long, the suture only a little longer than the prothorax, the surface feebly convex, finely, closely and inconspicuously punctulate; abdomen wide, slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, minutely, not closely punctulate, the sixth tergite broadly arcuate, becoming gradually feebly sinuate medially at tip in the type, the sixth ventral broadly angulate, the angle rounded. Length 3.3 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Wisconsin (Bayfield),—Wickham.

Differs from any other described species of the subgenus in its more parallel and rather convex form.

Atheta (Homalotusa) wisconsinica n. sp.—More slender and less parallel than the preceding, piceous, the abdomen black, gradually bright rufous apically; elytra and legs pale brownish-rufous, the former infumate basally toward the scutellum, the antennæ fuscous, paler very gradually basally; head small, orbicular, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base; antennæ long, very slender, the second joint a little longer than the third, the tenth very distinctly elongated; prothorax not quite a fourth wider than long, parallel, with broadly and very moderately arcuate sides, much wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, minutely, closely punctulate, the basal impression very feeble; elytra parallel, wider than long, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax, the slightly rough punctulation very minute and close-set; abdomen only moderately wide, much narrower than the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctulate, shining and unusually flat, the fifth tergite very much longer than the fourth, the sixth broadly and very evenly arcuate at apex in the type, and, behind this, another segment, the surface of which is covered sparsely with stiff inclined spinuliform hairs; sixth ventral moderately narrow, with the apex arcuato-truncate. Length 3.5 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Wisconsin (Bayfield),—Wickham.

This distinct species differs greatly from the preceding in the more elongate fifth tergite, which in *lacustrina* is only about as long as the fourth; also in its smaller prothorax, narrower abdomen, larger eyes and other characters. The sex of the type is not evident.

Anepsiota Csy.

The species of this subgenus are moderately large in size, of heavy build and unusually broad abdomen, this in the majority being fully as wide as the elytra. The antennæ in typical forms, such as the type (*A. quadricollis* Csy.), are long and rather strongly

incrassate, the basal joint of the hind tarsi much longer than usual, the infra-lateral carinæ of the head subobsolete and the middle coxæ approximate.

Atheta (Anepsiota) torpens n. sp.—Stout, shining, piceous, the head darker, the abdomen black, the prothorax, elytra and legs more or less pale, the antennæ blackish throughout; head transversely oval, the eyes not prominent, at fully their own length from the base; antennæ moderately long, thick, much incrassated distally, the penultimate joints rather distinctly wider than long; prothorax large, convex, two-fifths wider than long, parallel and evenly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, with a small rounded indentation before the base, the punctulation minute and very sparse; elytra large, parallel, almost as long as wide, much longer than the prothorax, minutely, simply and much more closely punctulate and micro-reticulate; abdomen as wide as the elytra, parallel, the sides just visibly arcuate, polished, the punctulation minute and remote; basal joint of the hind tarsi distinctly longer than the second but much shorter than the next two; metasternum almost truncate, very feebly arcuate medially. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.8 mm. California (San Mateo Co.).

Resembles *insignis* Csy., from San Francisco Co., but differs in its feebler and sparser punctulation, longer elytra, stouter antennæ and other characters..

Atheta (Anepsiota) shastana n. sp.—Rather stout and shining, testaceous, the head and abdomen, except at tip, blackish, the legs pale; antennæ fuscous, pale basally; head orbicular, the eyes small, at much more than their own length from the base, not at all prominent; antennæ long, gradually and distinctly incrassate, the tenth joint as long as wide, the eleventh gradually acutely pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, parallel, with evenly rounded sides, rather convex, much wider than the head and evidently, though not greatly, narrower than the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctulate, the basal impression very small and subobsolete; elytra much wider than long, the suture but little longer than the prothorax, finely, closely punctulate and micro-reticulate; abdomen perfectly parallel, with straight sides, not quite as wide as the elytra, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) very broad, arcuato-truncate, the edge nearly even but the surface adjoining with a series of feeble irregular beading defined at each side by a feeble straight oblique carinule, its general surface strongly reticulate and with small sparse granules. Length 2.75 mm.; width 0.72 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

Not closely allied to any other *Anepsiota* and not quite typical in its rather narrower abdomen, longer, though slender, mesosternal process and sexual characters; the first three joints of the hind tarsi decrease rapidly in length.

Athetalia n. subgen.

This subgenus differs from *Anepsiota* in having the infra-lateral carinæ of the head very strongly developed and entire; the abdomen is narrower and is not always parallel. The middle coxæ are contiguous, the mesosternal process acutely angular or prolonged and aciculate, and the metasternal extremely short, very broadly angulate. One of its most salient characters is the very long basal joint of the hind tarsi, so unusual a character in *Atheta*, this joint being fully as long as the next two combined throughout. The three species at present assignable are as follows:

Atheta (Athetalia) bicariniceps n. sp.—Rather stout and convex, shining, fusoid, testaceous, the head slightly darker, the abdomen, except apically, black; legs pale, the antennæ infuscate; head parallel at the sides, the eyes rather prominent, at their own length from the base; antennæ long, gradually incrassate, the outer joints not quite as long as wide, the eleventh pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding; prothorax convex, transverse, one-half wider than long, just visibly narrower than the elytra but very much wider than the head, the sides parallel and broadly rounded, the minute punctures sparse, the basal impression well developed; elytra wider than long, the suture much longer than the prothorax, the punctulation only moderately close-set, the micro-reticulation rather feeble; abdomen at base evidently not so wide as the elytra, thence evenly tapering to the tip of the fifth tergite, where it is three-fourths as wide as at base, the tergites flat, the basal impressions fine, the punctulation feeble and sparse, the sixth rounded, becoming gradually sinuate medially at tip, the sixth ventral rather narrow and acutely angular, the apex of the angle slightly blunted; mesosternal process long and acicular; basal joint of the hind tarsi very long, fully as long as the next two. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.73 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

The tapering form of the abdomen is remarkably exceptional in the true Athetæ and this character alone will serve to isolate this species from its fellows; the infra-lateral carinæ are very strong and are entire.

Atheta (Athetalia) repensa n. sp.—Moderately stout, more parallel, rather convex, shining, colored as in the preceding, the elytra however in the type having feeble infumation apico-externally and medio-basally; integuments polished between the punctures, without the usual micro-reticulation; head nearly as in the preceding but relatively larger, the eyes not quite so convex; antennæ a little more rapidly and strongly incrassate distally but otherwise nearly similar; prothorax not quite so large, slightly narrower than the elytra and distinctly but not so greatly wider than the head as in *bicariniceps*, otherwise similar, except that there is no basal impression, and, instead, a fine even impressed line throughout the length; elytra slightly transverse, much less so than in the preceding and very much longer than the prothorax,

finely, closely, simply and very clearly punctate; abdomen parallel or very nearly, slightly narrower than the elytra; basal joint of the hind tarsi similarly long, the mesosternal process very much shorter and triangular, not prolonged and finely aciculate as it is in the preceding. Length 3.3 mm.; width 0.75 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

Very distinct from *bicariniceps* in the formation of the sterna and abdomen; the infra-lateral carinæ of the head are similarly entire but are finer and not so elevated.

Atheta (Athetalia) nimia n. sp.—Form parallel, convex, large in size, black, the elytra, legs and antennæ basally brownish-rufous, the abdominal tip faintly paler; lustre moderately shining, the integuments rather strongly micro-reticulate, the abdomen with excessively fine and close transverse strigilation; head well developed, the eyes not very convex, at about their own length from the base; antennæ not quite so long, moderately stout, not gradually incrassate but parallel except basally, the joints slightly wider than long, the eleventh not quite so long as the two preceding; prothorax distinctly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, convex, transverse, parallel, unusually strongly and evenly rounded at the sides, finely, not densely punctulate and with two minute approximate and coalescent impressions before the base; elytra large, wider than long, finely punctulate, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctulate, the fifth tergite a little longer than the fourth, the sixth in the type broadly rounded, becoming gradually distinctly sinuate at the middle of the apex; mesosternal process very long, extending three-fourths of the coxal length, becoming very finely drawn out and aciculate. Length 4.2 mm.; width 1.0 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen.

This is the largest Athetid known to me from North America and is very distinct from the two preceding. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is similarly elongate.

Megista Rey.

The following species agrees very well with *subplana* in all its structural characters, including nearly obsolete infra-lateral carinæ of the head, short basal joint of the hind tarsi and approximate middle coxæ, with very short metasternal projection, but the mesosternal process is noticeably longer. *Granulata* Mann., (*Elytrusa* Csy.) is closely allied but larger and with a notably larger head and still longer and stouter antennæ; I do not think that *granulata* can be the same as the European *graminicola* Grav.

Atheta (Megista) nomadica n. sp.—Moderately stout, parallel, deep black, moderately convex, rather strongly shining, the elytra not distinctly picescent, the antennæ nearly black, the legs piceous-brown; head small, orbicular,

the eyes at more than their own length from the base; antennæ long, very moderately incrassate, the tenth joint obtrapezoidal, about as long as wide, the eleventh pointed, almost as long as the two preceding; prothorax distinctly narrower than the elytra and very much wider than the head, relatively larger than in *subplana*, moderately transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, very minutely, not closely punctulate and with a rather large but feeble transverse ante-basal impression; elytra large, wider than long, very much longer than the prothorax, the punctures moderately close-set and distinctly but not very coarsely graniform, less strongly than in *granulata;* abdomen parallel, narrower than the elytra, minutely, rather sparsely punctulate, much more distinctly and less sparsely than in *granulata*, where the abdomen is almost sculptureless. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Alaska (Nome).

Related to *granulata* but differing in its smaller head, more rounded sides of the prothorax, more punctulate abdomen and smaller size.

Liogluta Thoms.

As represented by the European *longiuscula* Grav., and *nitidula* Kr., *Liogluta* is allied somewhat to *Stethusa* in the more widely separated middle coxæ, with the mesosternal process rather wide and abruptly arcuato-truncate at tip; it differs from *Stethusa* in its much smaller eyes, smaller prothorax and generally black coloration. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is equal to the second or a little longer; the infra-lateral carinæ of the head are feebly developed and abbreviated. The following American species agrees very well in structure with the European, except that the metasternal projection is longer and more angulate:

Atheta (Liogluta) insolens n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, strongly shining and with obsolescent micro-reticulation, deep black, the antennæ black throughout, the elytra and legs piceous, the former blackish basally; head parallel, well developed, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, the basal angles broadly rounded; antennæ moderate in length, rather rapidly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly wider than long; prothorax transverse, parallel, rounded at the sides, intermediate in width between the head and elytra, not distinctly punctulate and unimpressed; elytra large, slightly transverse, much wider and very much longer than the prothorax, very minutely, not closely punctulate; abdomen almost as wide as the elytra, parallel, with just visibly arcuate sides, almost sculptureless; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands (Massett),—Keen.

Differs from *vicina* and *nitidula* in its broader abdomen, from the former also in its larger head and prothorax; the antennæ, also, are more rapidly and strongly incrassate than in either. In the

male of *insolens* the abdomen is not quite so broad as in the female, and the sixth tergite is trapezoidal, transversely truncate at tip, the truncature feebly and vaguely crenulate, the surface at apex bounded at each side by a feebly oblique narrow straight and even carina, the general surface of the segment strongly micro-reticulate and with numerous large cariniform granules.

Lamiota n. subgen.

Mesosternal process rather long, extending nearly to apical fourth of the coxæ, rather wide, the apical prolonged part becoming parallel, with its apex rounded and separated from the short and very broad, angulate metasternal projection by a moderate interval; the first four joints of the hind tarsi are equal, the infra-lateral carinæ of the head very fine and feeble, though nearly entire, and the eyes moderate in size. The type is the following:

Atheta (Lamiota) keeni n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, strongly shining though sharply micro-reticulate, the punctures fine but subgranose, the abdomen minutely and feebly, transversely strigilate; black, the elytra piceous, the legs and antennal base pale flavo-testaceous; remainder of the antennæ black; head well developed, with a small impressed puncture in both sexes, the eyes rather prominent, at their own length from the base; antennæ rather long and very gradually and moderately incrassate, the outer joints wider than long; prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides subangulate before the middle; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax, very finely but sharply, not very densely punctato-granulose; abdomen almost as wide as the elytra, nearly sculptureless, subparallel, very feebly narrowed toward tip, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length. Male with the pronotum impressed in median third from near the apex to the base, the sixth tergite with a long pointed compressed process at each side of the broad apex, the edge between the processes evenly and broadly arcuate and tuberculato-crenate; female with the pronotal impression narrow, very feeble and only visible basally. Length 3.0–3.4 mm.; width 0.75–0.85 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen, 452.

This strikingly distinct species is dedicated with pleasure to Rev. J. H. Keen, who has made many inteiesting discoveries among the small clavicorn Coleopteia of the northern coast of British Columbia.

Delphota n. subgen.

The body is rather small in size, the abdomen parallel, the mesosternal process very acute and aciculate at apex but not prolonged beyond the middle of the coxæ, separated from the very

short metasternal projection by a notably extended interval, the coxæ contiguous, the first four joints of the hind tarsi subequal, the infra-lateral cephalic carinæ fine but subentire, the eyes moderate and the antennæ strongly incrassate, with transverse penultimate joints. The type is the following:

Atheta (Delphota) cephalina n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, slightly shining, the abdomen more so; piceous-brown, the elytra and legs slightly paler, the head and abdomen black throughout; antennæ dark-brown, paler basally; head transverse, parallel, the eyes not prominent, at their own length from the base, the antennæ extending barely to basal third of the elytra, rapidly and strongly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the eleventh pointed and as long as the preceding two; prothorax about as wide as the elytra, much wider than the head, two-fifths wider than long, parallel, with moderately rounded sides, the basal impression obsolete, the punctures fine and close-set; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax, closely, rather asperulately punctulate; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, the minute punctures numerous but not dense, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly, rectilinearly truncate, the edge finely, feebly crenulate, the lateral projections very short, flat and rounded, not very different from the other crenulations. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Iowa,—Brendel.

This species is chiefly remarkable in its very exceptional sexual modifications of the head, which, in the male, is opaque by reason of extremely small strong reticulation, rather flattened above and feebly impressed along the median line; in the female it is more convex, even, shining and very much more feebly and less minutely micro-reticulate.

Atheta Thoms.

The species here assigned to typical *Atheta*, although exhibiting much diveısity of structure, agree tolerably well among themselves in the small or very moderate size of the body, in having the abdomen parallel or virtually so, the eyes moderate in size, generally aı their own length from the base, the antennæ moderate in length and gradually incrassate, the mesosternal process acute, the metasternal short, the coxæ approximate and the basal joints of the hind tarsi subequal among themselves, although the basal joint is occasionally a little shorter or longer than the second. In the descriptions the infra-lateral carinæ of the head aıe alluded to simply as carinæ.

Atheta barbaræ n. sp.—Moderately slender, rather shining, black, the elytra scarcely less so, the legs and antennæ piceous; vestiture not dense and rather long; head transverse, parallel, with sparse shallow umbilicate punctures, the

carinæ fine but strong, entire; antennæ rather long, incrassate only distally, strongly setose, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last rapidly pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax minutely, sparsely punctate, but little wider than long, only slightly wider than the head, parallel, evenly and moderately rounded at the sides, rather convex, not impressed; elytra wider than long, much wider and longer than the prothorax, finely, very distinctly and closely punctate; abdomen narrower than the elytra, very slightly narrowed near the apex, shining, minutely, sparsely punctate; mesosternal process very long and gradually finely aciculate, extending to apical fifth of the coxæ, where it is separated from the angular mestasternum by a very short interval, the coxæ not contiguous; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.65 mm. California (Sta. Barbara).

The type, although a female, is described because of its isolated characters relating to the sterna, cephalic carinæ and general outline.

Atheta pocahontas n. sp.—Moderately shining, black, the elytra feebly picescent, the antennæ, except toward base, black; legs pale piceous-brown; vestiture very short; head parallel, transverse, the eyes not prominent, at more than their own length from the base; carinæ fine but entire; surface with rather coarse but obsolescent punctures; antennæ rather short, gradually and moderately incrassate distally, the outer joints transverse; prothorax slightly wider than long and very little wider than the head, with broadly rounded sides which become straighter basally, widest rather before the middle, not impressed, very finely, rather closely punctate; elytra large, slightly transverse, much wider and very much longer than the prothorax, finely but strongly, closely punctate, each deeply sinuate at apex externally; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, feebly and arcuately narrowing apically, shining, minutely, sparsely punctate; mesosternal process extremely long, gradually and finely aciculate, extending fully to apical fifth or sixth of the coxæ, separating the latter, its tip very close to the apex of the acutely angulate and sharply defined metasternal projection; basal joint of the hind tarsi one-half longer than the second, two to four equal. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.66 mm. Virginia (Norfolk and Fort Monroe).

Readily distinguishable by the sternal and tarsal characters; the types are apparently females.

Atheta vaticina n. sp.—Similar in all of its structural characters to the preceding but smaller and more parallel, the vestiture longer and more shaggy, the head similarly convex, shining and rather coarsely though feebly punctate, the antennæ notably more slender, much less incrassate distally; prothorax nearly similar; elytra differing in being very nearly as long as wide and paler, rufescent; abdomen rather more strongly and distinctly punctulate; fifth tergite similarly distinctly shorter than the fourth; tarsi similar. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.55 mm. New York (Willets Point, Long Island).

Closely allied to *pocahontas* in general structure but differing in the more slender antennæ, much smaller size and more elongate elytra. I have in my collection several specimens taken at Alameda,

California, which belong not only to the type of the two preceding species but closely resemble them, to such a degree in fact that it is scarcely worth while to describe them at present.

Atheta iterans n. sp.—Rather dull, the abdomen more shining, not very stout, parallel, only moderately convex, piceous, the head black; elytra and legs more or less pale brownish; abdomen black, paler basally and at the apices of the first three segments; antennæ infuscate; pubescence very short, close, inconspicuous; head convex, not distinctly punctate, the eyes not prominent; carinæ fine and feeble but entire; antennæ moderate, subparallel, the outer joints distinctly wider than long; prothorax transverse, much wider than the head but only a little narrower than the elytra, widest before the middle, the sides straighter basally; median line finely and feebly impressed; elytra wider than long, distinctly longer than the prothorax, minutely, densely punctulate; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel throughout, minutely, not closely punctulate, the first three tergites strongly impressed at base; mesosternal process triangular, finely aciculate but not much prolonged at apex, extending to beyond the middle of the coxæ, which are contiguescent, its tip far from the apex of the angulate metasternum; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.6 mm. New York (near the city).

Distinguishable by the abdominal and sternal structure and the fine impressed median line of the pronotum. Sexual characters are not evident in the types. The fifth tergite is slightly longer than the fourth.

Atheta enitescens n. sp.—Rather slender, moderately convex, strongly shining and minutely, sparsely punctulate, the short stiff vestiture not dense even on the elytra; body piceous-brown, the head and abdomen black, the elytra slightly paler than the prothorax, the legs pale, the antennæ blackish; head well developed, the eyes rather prominent, at a little less than their own length from the base; carinæ fine but entire; antennæ rather long, gradually and feebly incrassate, the outer joints but slightly wider than long; prothorax distinctly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel, broadly, evenly rounded, the basal angles much rounded; surface finely, feebly impressed along the median line; elytra slightly transverse, much longer than the prothorax, the asperate punctures distinct but not very close-set on the polished ground; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel throughout, minutely, sparsely punctulate, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth; mesosternal process extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, drawn out but not very finely pointed, its tip separated by a long distance from the metasternum, which is extremely short and very broadly rounded; basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter than the second. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. New York (Ithaca).

The male sexual characters of this small species are remarkably distinct, the sixth tergite being densely micro-reticulate and with

a few sparse feeble elevations, broadly flattened medially, the flattened part limited at each side by fine feeble parallel ridges, which are nearly straight but curve apically partially around the contour of the apical lobes; the apex of this flattened surface is strongly bilobed, the lobes strongly, evenly rounded and separated by a narrow deep rounded sinus.

Atheta sibylla n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, black, the elytra blackish-piceous, the legs pale, the antennæ blackish throughout; surface moderately shining, densely micro-reticulate, the abdomen more coarsely though much more feebly so and strongly shining; vestiture short, not very dense, the punctulation very fine, rather loose, closer on the elytra which are less shining, very sparse on the abdomen; head with a central impression, feebly punctulate, rather shining, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, the rounded tempora parallel; antennæ rather long and thick, though but feebly incrassate, the outer joints only slightly transverse, the second longer than the third; carinæ very fine and feeble, incomplete; prothorax slightly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, widest before the middle, with rounded sides which become straighter basally, the basal angles obtuse and rounded; surface sparsely punctulate, flattened along the middle; elytra wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly, feebly sinuato-truncate, feebly crenulate on the edge except for a moderately wide space at the middle; mesosternal process extending slightly beyond the middle of the coxæ, very finely aciculate at tip and distant from the broadly and feebly parabolic metasternum, the intervening space deeply sunken, the coxæ contiguous; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

To be readily known by the sternal structure, feeble carinæ and thick subfiliform antennæ.

Atheta weedi n. sp.—Stout, rather convex, shining, black, the elytra and legs pale brownish-flavate; antennæ infuscate; head and pronotum sparsely and not distinctly punctulate, the former not impressed, the eyes unusually large, prominent, setose, distant from the base by a little less than their own length; prothorax transverse, relatively rather small, slightly wider than the head but much narrower than the elytra, slightly widest just before the middle, the sides rounded; basal angles obtuse and blunt; surface broadly, feebly flattened medially, becoming gradually slightly impressed basally; elytra large, wider than long, very much longer than the prothorax, very finely, not densely and inconspicuously punctate; abdomen parallel, with slightly arcuate sides, at the middle nearly as wide as the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctate, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♂) with a projecting slender spur having its inner face concave at each side of the broad apex, the edge between very broadly, evenly arcuate and evenly tuberculato-crenulate; mesosternal process extending to the middle of the coxæ, unusually broad, nearly as in *Stethusa*, with its apex rounded and separated from the large angulate metasternal projection by twice its

subapical width, the coxæ separated; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.73 mm. Mississippi (Agricultural College),—H. F. Weed.

Distinguishable easily by its stout form, sternal and sexual characters. The sternum, in connection with the larger eyes, might indicate close affinity with *Stethusa*, but the form of the body and smaller prothorax give a very different facies and the sexual characters are of a different order.

Atheta arizonica n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, somewhat alutaceous, the abdomen shining; piceous-black, the elytra and legs pale brownish-flavate, the antennæ blackish throughout; head as usual transverse, parallel, with rounded basal angles, finely, rather closely and asperulately punctate, the eyes convex and at barely their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but entire; antennæ rather slender and but feebly incrassate, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the second and third equal; prothorax much wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, moderately transverse, the sides parallel and evenly arcuate, the basal angles obtuse and blunt, the surface finely, closely and asperulately punctate, feebly impressed before the basal margin at the middle; elytra much wider than long, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax, similarly punctate; abdomen parallel, with broadly arcuate sides, narrower than the elytra, finely and plentifully though not densely punctate, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) with two tuberculiform teeth separated by a feeble sinus at the middle of the apex and mutually a little more distant than either from the slender, internally concave lateral projection; mesosternal process becoming moderately narrow but not aciculate, its strongly rounded apex extending to apical third of the separated coxæ and considerably distant from the very short and broadly rounded metasternum; basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter than the second, two to four equal. Length 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 0.65–0.7 mm. Arizona (Tuçson).

Somewhat allied to *weedi* but differing in the sterna, cephalic carinæ and sexual characters; the mesosternal process is not so wide but is not aciculate, as it generally is in typical *Atheta*.

Atheta umbonalis n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, black, the elytra dark rufo-piceous, the legs pale; antennæ blackish, the two basal joints pale; body not very shining, strongly micro-reticulate, the abdomen more coarsely but feebly so and shining; punctures asperulate and rather close-set, sparser on the head, very fine and sparse on the abdomen; head moderate, the eyes at barely their own length from the base, the carinæ wholly wanting; antennæ thick but only feebly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the eleventh rather longer than the two preceding, the second and third equal; prothorax convex, rather strongly transverse, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel, subevenly rounded, the basal angles distinct and only slightly blunt; surface unimpressed; elytra parallel, much wider than long, much longer

than the prothorax; abdomen perfectly parallel, much narrower than the elytra, the first three tergites strongly impressed, the sixth (♂) broadly lobed at apex, the lobe arcuato-truncate, with a faint median projection, the apex at each side of the base of the lobe feebly concave; mesosternal process rather broad and truncate at apex, extending to the middle of the separated coxæ and considerably distant from the apex of the elongate metasternal projection, which has its apex rounded; hind tarsi rather short, the first four joints equal. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Ohio (Cincinnati),—Dury.

This remarkable species can be known at once by the elytra of the male, each having a distinct umboniform tubercle just before the middle and at inner third; the absence of cephalic carinæ and rather wide truncate mesosternal process are also conspicuous distinctive characters.

Atheta nevadensis n. sp.—Elongate, very moderately convex, polished throughout, the micro-reticulation obsolescent; color piceo-testaceous, the head and abdomen blackish; legs pale, the antennæ dark brown throughout; vestiture rather short and not at all dense; head orbicular, the eyes at rather more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and not extending before the middle; antennæ gradually thick and very strongly incrassate, the outer joints slightly transverse, the eleventh rather longer than the two preceding, the second and third equal; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, very finely, sparsely punctulate, the basal impression somewhat rounded, very feeble; elytra but slightly transverse, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax, minutely, not densely punctulate; abdomen parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, sparsely, very finely punctulate, the fifth tergite very slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) truncate and very finely and feebly crenulate at tip; mesosternal process extending beyond the middle of the slightly separated coxæ, the apex attenuate and very finely aciculate, separated from the very short and broadly rounded metasternum by a long depressed smooth ridge; posterior tarsi rather long, the first four joints equal. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.73 mm. Nevada (Reno).

The elongate form, shining integuments, rather small and transversely oval prothorax, feeble male sexual characters, thick and incrassate antennæ and sternal structure will render the identification of this species comparatively easy.

The following thirteen species are small forms, apparently inhabiting fungi, having pale elytra and legs, the abdomen more or less evidently paler basally, the antennæ moderately stout and subparallel except basally, or, at most, very moderately incrassate, and with the sixth tergite of the male auriculate at the sides of the apex, with the intervening edge in no case crenulate. These are

only a small proportion of the very confusing host of such species inhabiting various species of fungi:

Atheta rhodeana n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, slightly, the abdomen strongly, shining, finely, closely subgranularly punctate, the abdomen minutely and sparsely; vestiture short; color piceous-black, the elytra and legs pale brownish-flavate, the abdomen at tip and broadly toward base rufescent; antennæ fuscous, paler basally; head as usual, transverse, parallel, with broadly rounded angles, the eyes at about their own length from the base; carinæ very fine and feeble but entire; antennæ well developed, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the second slightly shorter than the third; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, evenly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, scarcely modified medially; elytra large, but slightly transverse, parallel, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite very little longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) trapezoidal, with the apex truncate, even, with a large externally rounded and rather thick auriculiform impressed process at each side and not at all projecting posteriorly; mesosternal process finely aciculate at tip, extending to apical third of the not quite contiguous coxæ and well separated from the angular metasternal projection; hind tarsi with the first four joints equal or with the first just visibly shorter than the second. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.56 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

The auriculæ of the sixth male tergite are rather better developed in this species than in any of the following:

Atheta capella n. sp.—Much stouter than the preceding and paler in color, the darker parts not black but dark piceous-brown, the punctuation rather less dense and finer, the pubescence less abundant and longer; head smaller, the eyes larger, at barely two-thirds their length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ rather long, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the second much shorter than the third; prothorax much larger, fully as wide as the elytra, nearly one-half wider than the head, the sides rounded, notably arcuato-convergent anteriorly, nearly one-half wider than long; elytra moderately transverse, the suture not greatly though distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel though narrowing slightly apically, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) sinuato-truncate at apex, with the large auricular sides more rounded and reflexed externally; sterna nearly similar, the hind tarsi with the first joint very much shorter than the second. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Very distinct from the last in its larger and more anteriorly narrowed prothorax, larger eyes and less parallel abdomen.

Atheta comitata n. sp.—Much smaller, more slender and parallel, rather strongly shining, nearly similar in coloration and sculpture, the vestiture shorter especially on the abdomen, nearly as in *rhodeana;* head relatively larger, the eyes somewhat prominent, very well developed, at much less

than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine, subentire; antennæ shorter, the outer joints more strongly transverse, the second and third subequal; prothorax strongly transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, very nearly as wide as the elytra, much wider than the head; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel though, as frequently the case, apparently narrowing a little toward apex because of the narrowing of the side margins; sixth tergite (♂) more broadly truncate than in the two preceding, feebly sinuate toward the middle, the lateral auriculæ much reduced, narrow, parallel externally; sterna similar; basal joint of the hind tarsi but little shorter than the second. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.56 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Atheta ducens n. sp.—Elongate, parallel; coloration nearly as in *rhodeana*, alutaceous, the fine subgranular punctuation close, the abdomen more minutely, very sparsely punctulate and shining; head small, the eyes prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the sides behind them arcuate and rapidly converging, the carinæ fine, subentire; antennæ moderate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the second much shorter than the third; prothorax only about a third wider than long, much wider than the head and slightly though evidently narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides much more feebly arcuate than in any of the preceding; elytra slightly transverse, distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, the sixth tergite (♂) trapezoidal, formed nearly as in *rhodeana*, the truncate apex feebly sinuate, the edge even, the adjoining surface feebly and broadly corrugated, the auriculæ slightly more posterior than the median part, short, rounded, inclined upward externally and rather thick; sterna as in the preceding species. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.6 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable by its less transverse prothorax, with the parallel sides very feebly arcuate.

Atheta gnoma n. sp.—Moderately stout, parallel; coloration as usual, the dark parts blackish-piceous; surface rather strongly shining, the minute granuliform punctures moderately close-set; head well developed, larger than usual, the eyes at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but entire; antennæ moderately stout, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the second and third shorter than usual, equal in length, the former cylindric, the latter obconic; prothorax short, very transverse, distinctly wider than the head but only just visibly narrower than the elytra, subparallel, with moderately rounded sides, the median line very feebly impressed; elytra distinctly transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen as usual, the sixth tergite (♂) trapezoidal, truncate, the truncature gradually evenly though feebly sinuate in median half, the adjoining surface even, with a transverse series of asperate punctures, the auriculæ parallel, rather narrow, nearly straight and abruptly reflexed externally, narrowly rounded at apex but not posteriorly prominent; sterna as usual, the short basal joint of the hind tarsi not as long as the second. Length 2.2–2.5 mm.; width 0.48–0.58 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species may be known readily by its short and transverse prothorax, virtually as wide as the elytra and by the antennal structure, the second and third joints being shorter than in any of the preceding. It is very abundant in individuals like nearly all of this group.

Atheta elota n. sp.—Small, barely convex, somewhat shining, the abdomen strongly so, pale piceo-rufous, the elytra albido-flavate, the abdomen clouded subapically; antennæ brown, testaceous basally; punctuation very fine, close, scarcely at all rough; head transversely orbicular, the eyes well developed, at much less than their own length from the base, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ notably short, stout, slender basally, joints five to ten strongly transverse, second and third as in *gnoma;* prothorax rather flat, strongly transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and only slightly narrower than the elytra, not impressed; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite very distinctly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) truncate, the truncature feebly sinuate medially, the edge thin and even, the adjoining surface transversely even to the lateral carinæ, which are straight and fine, with no appearance of an auriculiform process; sterna as usual in this group, the hind tarsi with the first four joints equal, the first not evidently shorter than the second. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.55 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable by its small size, rather flat surface, pale coloration, short antennæ with strongly transverse joints and by the male sexual characters.

Atheta insidiosa n. sp.—Parallel, rather depressed above, moderately shining, except the abdomen which, as usual, is strongly shining and minutely, sparsely punctulate, the punctures elsewhere very fine, rather close but not strongly asperate; vestiture very short, not conspicuous; coloration as in the preceding species, the dark areas piceous and not black; head well developed, transverse, the eyes rather prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ as in *elota*, the second and third joints similar though a little longer, five to ten distinctly though not quite so strongly transverse; prothorax similar; elytra a little more transverse, more evidently wider and very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen nearly similar, except that the sixth tergite (♂) is broadly sinuato-truncate, the short straight fine carinæ limiting the apical surface laterally a little stronger and gradually sensibly reflexed, and the edge has, medially, two very feeble rounded subtumid lobes, mutually separated by one-half more than either from the rounded side angles of the apex; sterna as usual in this group, except that the mesosternal process is less acutely acicular. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.63 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Closely allied to *elota* but larger, stouter, with slightly less abbreviated antennæ, more prominent tempora and differently de-

veloped sexual characters of the sixth tergite, though these are evidently of the same order.

Atheta dama n. sp.—Rather more slender and convex, piceous-black, the abdomen only paler basally in apical half of the first three segments; antennæ dark, the basal joint pale; elytra dark piceo-testaceous, the legs pale; integuments feebly shining, finely, asperulately and closely punctate, the abdomen polished; head moderate, the eyes at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora rather prominent; carinæ fine but entire; antennæ moderately long and stout, the second and third joints equal, each as long as the fourth and fifth combined, the outer joints only moderately transverse; prothorax but slightly transverse, barely a third wider than long, much wider than the head and rather evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sides only very moderately rounded; elytra wider than long, only slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, the sixth tergite (♂) truncate broadly at apex and wholly unmodified, except a very small rounded angulation at each side; sterna as usual in this group, the metasternum a little shorter and more broadly angulate; basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter than the second. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.55 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Readily distinguishable from either of the preceding by its narrower and much less transverse prothorax, longer antennæ and still more feeble sexual characters.

Atheta temperans n. sp.—Coloration, sculpture and lustre nearly as in the preceding but very much larger and stouter, the elytra and legs pale brownish-testaceous; vestiture rather longer and coarser; head nearly as in *dama*, the carinæ very fine and feeble but entire, the antennæ still longer, rather stout, the second and third joints much elongated and feebly obconical, the second slightly the shorter, the tenth but just visibly wider than long; prothorax larger, parallel and more strongly rounded at the sides, two-fifths wider than long, very much wider than the head but only very little narrower than the elytra, the latter less abbreviated though distinctly wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen thicker, parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite less evidently or scarcely longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly truncate and perfectly even at apex, limited at each side by a very minute right angle having its external side just visibly cariniform; basal joint of the hind tarsi much shorter than the second. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.66 mm. District of Columbia.

In this species the male sexual characters are also very feeble, but it may be known at once from *dama* by its much stouter form, larger and more transverse prothorax and longer antennæ.

Atheta tractabilis n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, rufo-piceous, the elytra and legs more flavate, the abdomen paler basally, the basal antennal joints also pale; lustre rather shining, the punctures minute, not dense, larger and slightly asperulate in the elytra; head transversely orbicular, the eyes at much less than their own length from the base, the car-

inæ very fine and feeble and not entire; antennæ well developed, strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints strongly transverse, the second evidently longer than the third; prothorax strongly transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, very much wider than the head, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sixth tergite (♂) differing much from any of the nine preceding, being rapidly trapezoidal, with the apex rather narrow, transversely truncate medially between the sides, which are slightly produced posteriorly in relatively wide, flat, lobiform extensions, obliquely rounded at the sides but not carinate or thickened; sterna as in the preceding species, except that the metasternal angle is rounded at tip; basal joint of the hind tarsi evidently shorter than the second. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.62 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The sexual characters of the male, abbreviated cephalic carinæ and antennal characters will distinguish this species at once among its fellows. In the type the head between the eyes has a large rounded concavity, rather abruptly limited, and so regular that it may be a normal character, especially as the specimen is mature and with hard integuments.

The three following species have male sexual characters very much as in *tractabilis* and also apparently somewhat as in *truncativentris* and *occidentalis*, of Bernhauer.

Atheta ordinata n. sp.—Slender, moderately convex, dark piceous, the head blackish, the elytra pale castaneous-brown, the legs pale flavate; abdomen black, feebly rufescent basally, moderately shining, strongly microreticulate throughout, the punctures minute, rather sparse, close and asperulate on the elytra; head small, but little wider than long, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, feeble, extending only slightly beyond the middle; antennæ blackish, pale basally, moderately short, gradually and rather strongly incrassate, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last rapidly, obtusely pointed, as long as the two preceding, the second moderately elongate and subcylindric, the third a little shorter, constricted basally; prothorax but slightly transverse, parallel, evenly and strongly arcuate at the sides, feebly and finely impressed along the median line basally and with a feeble transverse basal impression, much wider than the head and only very little narrower than the elytra, the latter moderately transverse, with the suture only slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen long, parallel, narrower than the elytra, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♂) rather narrow apically and broadly sinuate between the rounded flattened lateral lobes, the outer sides of which are extended anteriorly for a short distance, the surface very strongly reticulate; mesosternal process extending to apical third of the coxæ, becoming gradually finely aciculate, moderately separated from the acutely angulate projecting metasternum, the intervening space much depressed; hind tarsi rather long and slender, the basal joint shorter than the second. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species may be known at once by its very small size, slender form, small head and relative forms of the prothorax and elytra; the male sexual characters are nearly as in the much stouter *tractabilis*.

Atheta civica n. sp.—Rather stout, dark piceous, the abdomen deep black, the elytra rather pale piceous-brown, the legs pale, the antennæ dark, pale basally; surface slightly shining but with the punctures fine, close and asperulate, sparse and simple as usual on the abdomen; vestiture abundant but very short; head transverse, well developed, the eyes large, prominent, at but little more than half their length from the base, the carinæ fine and not quite entire; antennæ moderately stout and incrassate, the outer joints rather strongly transverse, the second and third elongate, obconic and equal in length, the eleventh longer than the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, distinctly wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, the latter large, wider than long, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, the border diminishing apically, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♂) moderately narrowed and flattened apically, having at each side a large flat, posteriorly projecting lobe, the outside of which is broadly angulate; between the lobes the edge is transverse, with a minute median tooth, the surface not much modified; sterna as in *tractabilis* and other preceding species but with the mesosternal process becoming parallel and narrow though not aciculate; basal joint of the hind tarsi much shorter than the second. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.72 mm. California (Monterey).

A rather stout species with distinct structural characters and sexual modifications of the male; it is probably allied to *truncativentris* Bernh.

Atheta nexa n. sp.—Moderately stout, rufo-piceous, the head darker, the elytra paler; abdomen testaceous, with a large blackish cloud not extending to the tip; antennal base and legs pale; surface slightly shining, the punctures fine, close and asperate, strongly so on the elytra; head well developed, only moderately transverse, the eyes prominent and at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ moderately incrassate, not very short, the outer joints moderately transverse, the second and third elongate and equal; prothorax only moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with the sides moderately arcuate, the ante-scutellar impression rather diffuse; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite (♂) not quite so long as the fourth and with well separated irregular longitudinal carinules throughout and a feebly convex median rounded spot before the apex, the sixth rather narrowed apically, flat, with fine longitudinal rugulose folds, the apex broadly sinuate between the slightly projecting lateral lobes, which are bounded externally by thickened and posteriorly diverging margins; at the middle of the apical sinus there is a very small and feeble projection; sterna as usual, the process aciculate, the basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter

than the second. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.53 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Readily distinguishable by the male sexual characters, strongly asperate sculpture and well marked coloration.

The following nine species can be recognized by individual peculiarities of sculpture, coloration or male sexual characters; they all belong to typical *Atheta*, but in no case is the sixth tergite clearly crenulate at apex in the male, so far as known.

Atheta strigosula n. sp.—Large, rather stout, moderately convex, feebly shining, the abdomen polished as usual but with extremely fine, feeble and extremely close transverse strigilation; punctures fine, close and asperate; color brownish-piceous, the head and abdomen nearly black, the elytra and legs pale brown; antennæ pale basally; head rather small, the eyes at evidently less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ moderately long, only feebly incrassate, the second and third joints long and equal, the tenth but slightly transverse; prothorax rather transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, not large, much wider than the head but also very distinctly narrower than the elytra, with a small deep basal impression; elytra large, rather transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length; sterna as usual, the mesosternum prolonged and finely aciculate, the metasternum projecting and angulate; basal joint of the hind tarsi scarcely more than half as long as the second. Length 3.5 mm.; width 0.8 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

I have described this species from the female because of its very distinct abdominal sculpture, distinguishing it from any other species of true *Atheta* here made known; also because of its large size and other striking characters. The male is unknown.

Atheta remulsa n. sp.—Moderately convex, subparallel, slightly shining, minutely, asperulately punctate, loosely on the head and pronotum, closely on the elytra; color dark piceous, the head darker, the abdomen black, the elytra and legs pale; head moderate, with a small central fovea, the eyes moderately prominent, at about their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ rather short, gradually distinctly incrassate, the second and third joints equal in length, cylindric and obconic respectively, the outer joints rather strongly transverse; prothorax transverse, parallel, rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, feebly and finely impressed along the median line; elytra distinctly wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, distinctly narrower than the elytra, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) with an acute and nearly flat tooth projecting posteriorly at each side, the apex broadly sinuate medially between two feeble projections, each of which is separated from the lateral teeth by a deep and narrow sinus, the edges even; sterna as usual, the mesosternum not very acutely

aciculate, the metasternum rather broad, angulate; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.45 mm. British Columbia (Glenora),—Wickham.

Distinct in its male sexual characters but otherwise of ordinary appearance and small size.

Atheta dunni n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, strongly shining throughout, the punctures minute, sparse, not asperulate, slightly closer but scarcely at all asperulate on the elytra; color black, the elytra dark piceo-testaceous, the legs dark piceous, the antennæ blackish throughout; head small, orbicular, even, the punctures becoming granose on the flanks, the eyes moderate, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ rather slender, moderately incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the second distinctly shorter than the third; prothorax rather small, transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, not deep black in color; elytra rather transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen very distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, very slightly narrowed apically, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly truncate and nearly even at apex, the truncate part separated from a very small acute process at each side, not projecting posteriorly further than the truncature, by a small deep sinus; mesosternal process obtuse and subtruncate at tip, moderately wide, not drawn out and aciculate, the metasternal broad but acutely angulate, the intervening space much depressed; basal joint of the hind tarsi apparently longer than the second. Length 2.85 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Southern California (probably near Julian),—Dunn.

Easily identifiable by the sternal structure, which is somewhat aberrant for true *Atheta* and by the seemingly somewhat elongate basal joint of the hind tarsi.

Atheta claricella n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, shining, very minutely and not distinctly punctulate, the abdomen finely, feebly and transversely strigilate but not very closely; color pale rufo-testaceous throughout, the abdomen with a more or less small blackish subapical cloud, the antennæ pale brown, testaceous basally; head moderate, the eyes rather prominent, at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ extremely fine and feeble, far from entire; antennæ moderate in length, very stout and incrassate distally, the second joint somewhat shorter than the third, the outer joints transverse and nearly parallel-sided; prothorax transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, the latter large, moderately transverse, the sides diverging from base to apex, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather wide but narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth; mesosternal process rather obtuse, truncate and not aciculate at tip, the metasternal moderately projecting and angulate, the intermediate space broadly convex and scarcely at all depressed. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.72 mm. California (San Diego).

This species, as represented by the three specimens in my cabinet, does not seem to have any clearly marked male sexual characters, but it is to be known at once by its peculiar coloration.

Atheta brumalis n. sp.—Stout, not parallel, moderately convex, somewhat shining, the abdomen polished, the punctures fine, asperate and close-set; color black or blackish, the elytra dark piceo-luteous, the legs pale, the antennæ black, piceous basally; head moderately small, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine, not quite entire; antennæ long, rather stout but subparallel, the outer joints moderately transverse, the second a little shorter than the third: prothorax rather small, transverse, parallel but only very moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and correspondingly markedly narrower than the elytra, the latter larger, only moderately transverse, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, slightly narrowing apically, much narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite barely as long as the fourth, the sixth (♂) with a small and narrow, internally concave auricula at each side, projecting behind very slightly, the apex between them broadly, evenly and very feebly sinuate throughout the width and scarcely at all modified; mesosternal process projecting rather unusually far between the coxæ and drawn out but not very finely aciculate at tip, approaching the triangular metasternal projection rather closely. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.77 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—J. H. Keen.

The sexual characters seem to distinguish this species from the very inadequately described *metlakatlana*, of Bernhauer.

Atheta carlottae n. sp.—Resembles the last very closely but with a larger prothorax and tapering abdomen, stout, subfusoid, similar in coloration, the fine asperulate sculpture denser, the lustre duller; head moderate, the eyes at evidently less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but virtually entire; antennæ a little longer, moderately stout, the second joint distinctly shorter than the third, which is notably longer than in *brumalis*, the outer joints but slightly transverse; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, more rounded at the sides, much wider than the head but only a little narrower than the base of the elytra, the latter large, moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen gradually feebly tapering and with nearly straight sides from base to apex, at base much narrower than the elytra, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) with a small narrow auricle at each side of the apex, scarcely at all projecting posteriorly, the apex broadly and feebly emarginate from side to side in an even and very obtuse angle, the edge nearly even but the adjoining surface feebly and briefly fluted, giving a slight appearance of crenulation; sterna nearly as in *brumalis* but with the metasternum rather shorter and more obtusely angulate; basal joint of the hind tarsi a little shorter than the second. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands (Massett),—Keen.

Distinguishable from *brumalis*, to which it is rather closely allied, by the more elongate antennæ, larger and more laterally rounded prothorax, tapering abdomen and sexual, and, to some extent, the sternal characters.

Atheta blandita n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, not parallel, shining,

piceous, the elytra slightly paler, the head and abdomen black; legs very pale, the antennæ fuscous, but slightly paler basally; punctures small but distinct, well separated, dense on the elytra; head but slightly transverse, the eyes at about their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, only present in basal half; antennæ rather long, gradually somewhat strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints but little wider than long, the eleventh small, pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated; prothorax rather small, only moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, the sides broadly rounded, straighter basally, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, the sides diverging slightly, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly, rectilinearly truncate at apex, the edge flat but with small punctures dividing it into short sections, somewhat resembling crenulation; mesosternum extending to the middle of the coxæ, where it is acutely angulate but not aciculate, very widely separated by a depressed and narrowly convex ridge from the extremely short and broadly rounded metasternum; first four joints of the hind tarsi decreasing gradually in length. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.66 mm. California (found flying near Stockton).

The sternal and tarsal characters will distinguish this species very readily.

Atheta aperta n. sp.—Rather stout, very moderately convex, not very shining, the punctures asperulate and close; black, the pronotum dark piceous, the elytra paler, piceous-brown, faintly clouded at the external apical angles; legs pale, the antennæ blackish; head rather transverse, the eyes large, convex, at much less than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine and feeble but entire; antennæ moderately long, feebly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly wider than long, the second distinctly shorter than the third; prothorax transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, unimpressed; elytra large, slightly transverse, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, very feebly narrowed apically, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) feebly sinuato-truncate at apex, the edge subeven, limited at each side by a small thick earlike process, only very slightly projecting posteriorly; mesosternal process aciculate, the metasternal large, angulate; basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter than the second. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. California (Arcata, Humboldt Co.).

This species is of an ordinary type but may be identified probably by the above characters.

Atheta discipula n. sp.—Nearly parallel, only slightly convex, dark blackish-piceous, the prothorax paler, the elytra still paler, the abdominal segments each paler apically, the legs very pale; antennæ dark brown; punctures very fine and close-set; head moderate, the eyes convex and prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and not quite entire; antennæ well developed, rather slender, only just visibly incrassate

distally, the outer joints rather transverse, the eleventh long, obtuse at tip, longer than the two preceding, the second longer than the third, which is obconic and only slightly elongate; prothorax evidently though not very greatly wider than the head and correspondingly a little narrower than the elytra, moderately transverse, parallel, moderately rounded at the sides anteriorly, a little less so basally, feebly impressed along the median line; elytra distinctly transverse though much longer than the prothorax; abdomen perfectly parallel and straight at the sides throughout, narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly, subangularly sinuate at apex, the edge even, the adjacent surface however with a series of small elevations separated by small punctures, the sides obliquely cariniform and elevated, the carina not posteriorly prominent though acute-angled; surface evenly and transversely convex from side to side, strongly reticulate; mesosternal process long and rather broad, truncate at tip and separated by but little more than its own apical width from the metasternal projection, which is nearly as long as wide, with the apex rounded; basal joint of the hind tarsi but little shorter than the second. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.48 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The broad sterna and the structure of the antennæ, as well as the male sexual characters, show that this small species is not closely allied to any other here described.

The following six species are distinguished in each instance by some remarkable peculiarity of the male sexual characters, which will be readily recognized.

Atheta marinica n. sp.—Small, rather slender, moderately convex, black, the prothorax blackish, the elytra pale piceous-brown, clouded apico-externally; legs very pale, the antennæ brown, pale basally; surface finely punctate, the punctures sparse and simple on the head, close and strongly asperate on the pronotum and elytra; head but little wider than long, the eyes convex, at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and far from entire; antennæ rather short, rapidly and strongly incrassate, the outer joints strongly transverse, the second and third equal, moderately elongate and obconical; prothorax moderately transverse, only slightly wider than the head but distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with the sides only feebly arcuate, virtually unimpressed; elytra large, but slightly wider than long, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen polished, minutely, sparsely punctulate, much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the border rapidly thinner behind, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♂) transversely truncate at tip, the truncature bearing four short stout teeth of equal length, the two median, rounded and tuberculiform, separated by nearly twice the more concave interval between either and the lateral, the latter more angulate but not more prominent; mesosternal process moderate in length and acuteness, separated from the long and sharply angulate metasternum by a short though very deep interval; hind tarsi with the first joint subcylindric and slightly shorter than the second, two to four equal and obconic. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.5 mm. California (Mill Valley, Marin Co.).

The sternal structure, form of the antennæ and male sexual characters will distinguish this species quite readily; it is scarcely a normal *Atheta* but seems hardly worthy of subgeneric separation.

Atheta reposita n. sp.—Stout, fusoid, very moderately convex, feebly shining, the abdomen strongly so and strongly and transversely though not very closely strigilate; punctures throughout anteriorly fine, asperulate and close-set; color dark piceous, the head and abdomen black, the elytra paler; legs pale, the antennæ dark; head transverse, the eyes rather convex, at a little less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but distinct and entire; antennæ moderately long, slender, feebly and gradually incrassate, the outer joints but little wider than long, the second and third long and equal; prothorax relatively rather small, very moderately transverse, parallel, evenly and strongly arcuate at the sides, much wider than the head and correspondingly much narrower than the elytra, finely, feebly impressed along the median line; elytra large, with somewhat diverging straight sides, rather transverse, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen gradually tapering with straight sides from base to apex, much narrower than the elytra, unusually closely but very finely punctulate, the fifth tergite scarcely longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) with a slender porrect process at each side of the apex, and, at the middle, two more obtuse and subtuberculiform shorter teeth, separated by a gentle sinus and mutually slightly more distant than either from the lateral processes, their apices in the same transverse line as the latter; mesosternal process extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually prolonged but rather wide apically, its apex narrowly rounded or subacute, rather well separated from the very short and broadly, obtusely angulate metasternum; hind tarsi long, the basal joint shorter than the second. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Utah (southwestern),—Weidt.

The general form of this species is not unlike *carlottæ*, but with very different male sexual characters and conformation of the sterna.

Atheta ostenta n. sp.—Allied to the last but less stout and rather less shining, the similarly asperulate punctures even denser, the abdomen nearly similar in sculpture and punctuation; color black, the elytra pale, the legs still paler but with piceous femora, the antennæ dark; head similar, the eyes slightly smaller, at about their own length from the base, the carinæ distinct and entire; antennæ nearly similar but with the equal second and third joints rather shorter and the outer joints more transverse; prothorax similar but relatively larger, the elytra smaller, the former moderately transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head, not impressed on the median line but feebly before the scutellum; elytra moderately transverse, more parallel, much wider as well as longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowing slightly apically, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) with a smaller, porrect and acutely aciculate process at each side of the apex and two very short obtuse median projections, the disposition of the four

teeth nearly as in *reposita* but differing in character, the two lateral being smaller and more slender and all the projections flat, not tuberculiform; mesosternal process aciculate, not so long as in the preceding, separated from the more angulate metasternum by a longer distance; tarsi similar. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Arizona (Tuçson).

Resembles *reposita* a good deal, but more slender and with differences as noted in the description. It is probable that all the species of this type are stercoraceous in habits.

Atheta querula n. sp.—Allied to the two preceding, stouter than in *ostenta*, moderately convex, similar in coloration, rather dull, densely, finely and asperulately punctate, the abdomen shining, similarly strigilate; head similar, the eyes convex, at about their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but distinct, similarly virtually entire though not actually joining the margin of the buccal cavity; antennæ similar, blackish throughout, rather thick, moderately incrassate, the second and third joints equal, moderately elongate, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax large, rather strongly transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, obsoletely impressed medially at base, much wider than the head but only slightly narrower than the elytra, which are wider than long, nearly parallel and much longer than the prothorax; abdomen but little narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, gradually narrowing slightly behind the middle, the fourth and fifth tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) with a slender and well developed process at each side of the apex, and, at the middle, two small, somewhat reflexed and strongly tuberculiform teeth, separated by about the same interval as either from the lateral processes; sterna and tarsi almost exactly as in *reposita*. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.75 mm. California (Calaveras Co.).

Differs from *ostenta* in its stouter form and, from *reposita*, in its more parallel form, relatively larger prothorax and less evenly tapering abdomen.

In the two following species the male sexual characters are altogether peculiar:

Atheta promota n. sp.—Rather stout, subparallel, moderately convex, blackish-piceous, the elytra but little paler, the legs and antennal base pale; surface rather shining, minutely, not very closely and almost simply punctulate, except on the elytra, where the punctures are close-set and strongly asperate; head moderately transverse, the eyes rather large, convex, at evidently less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ rather short, somewhat strongly incrassate distally, the second and third joints elongate, equal and obconic, the outer joints very distinctly transverse; prothorax large, transverse, parallel and well rounded at the sides, much wider than the head but only slightly narrower than the elytra, finely, feebly impressed along the median line and with a feeble ante-scutellar impression; elytra moderately transverse, with straight and rather diverging sides, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, evidently narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed apically, the tergites equal in length,

the sixth (♂) very broad at apex, sinuate at each side within a slender porrect acute process, the middle between the sinuses projecting posteriorly in a large lobe, parallel basally, which has its angles very broadly rounded, with acute, and slightly reflexed edges and the apex sinuate medially; mesosternum rather broad between the coxæ, extending beyond their middle, with its apex rapidly acute but not aciculate and separated from the metasternal projection, which is nearly twice as wide as long with the apex of its angle rounded, by a moderately long and very deep concavity; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal, only moderately elongate. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

A very distinct species in all of its characters, but especially in the sexual modifications of the male.

Atheta prolata n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, subparallel, rather dull, minutely, closely, asperulately punctulate, the abdomen shining; color black, the prothorax dark piceous, the elytra paler, the legs still paler, the antennæ blackish, slightly paler basally; head moderately transverse, the eyes large, convex and prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine and faint but subentire; antennæ rather short, gradually rather thick distally, the second and third joints moderately elongate, equal in length, the latter much more strongly obconical, the outer joints strongly transverse, the eleventh finely pointed, evidently longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderate in size, rather strongly transverse, parallel, well rounded at the sides, distinctly wider than the head but even more evidently narrower than the elytra, which are moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, the tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) broad at base but very rapidly trapezoidal, apparently without trace of lateral processes, the apex comparatively narrow, transversely and gently bisinuate, the lateral angles broadly rounded, the surface not peculiarly modified, flat; mesosternal process extending to apical third of the coxæ, its apex drawn out but only moderately slender, the point blunt, separated from the triangular metasternum by a rather short depressed interval; tarsal joints rather short. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.6 mm. California (mountains near Claremont),—Baker.

The male sexual characters are unlike anything else that I have observed in the genus.

The following seven species are described in some cases from the female, or perhaps from males without distinguishing abdominal characters, but in every instance there are structural features which will render them easy to identify and they are all widely isolated.

Atheta mollicula n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, shining, pale testaceous, the head and a large subapical abdominal cloud black, the elytra blackish extero-posteriorly; antennæ blackish, basally pale, the legs very pale; micro-reticulation unusually coarse but very feeble, the punctures minute and rather sparse; head moderate, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, strongly setose, the carinæ fine but distinct,

not quite entire; antennæ rather short, strongly incrassate, the outer joints strongly transverse, the second and third equal, cylindric and obconic respectively; prothorax well developed, transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, very much wider than the head and almost as wide as the elytra, the latter transverse, the suture only a little longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, narrowing a little behind, almost as wide as the elytra, the second and third segments equal in length, the sixth tergite (♂) evenly and moderately sinuate at tip, the sixth ventral plate narrow, strongly rounded in the male, both plates broader and broadly rounded in the female; mesosternal process extending nearly to apical fifth of the coxæ, becoming parallel and moderately narrow apically, the tip rounded and not far distant from the broad angulate metasternum; basal joint of the hind tarsi much shorter than the second. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.55–0.58 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen.

The female has the elytra slightly shorter and still more transverse, with the apical plates of the abdomen very much wider; it is probably a fungivorous species.

Atheta neutralis n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, black, the elytra and legs castaneous, the femora picescent, the antennæ blackish throughout; surface dullish, finely, closely, asperulately punctate, the abdomen shining, sparsely punctulate and with rather long hairs, the vestiture otherwise short as usual; head rather small, moderately transverse, parallel, the eyes at about their own length from the base, the carinæ distinct, almost entire; antennæ moderately long, gradually and rather feebly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last longer than the two preceding, the second and third long, obconic, the latter slightly the longer; prothorax transverse, parallel but only moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and slightly though evidently narrower than the elytra, scarcely at all impressed; elytra only slightly transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, slightly narrowing apically, the fifth tergite slightly shorter than the fourth, the sixth (♂) evenly and moderately sinuate at tip; basal joint of the hind tarsi much shorter than the second; mesosternum gradually narrowed to the acutely angulate but neither aciculate nor prolonged apex, which is at apical fourth of the coxæ and very close to the long angulate metasternal projection, the angle blunt. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.6 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

It is assumed that the three specimens in my collection are males, though the abdominal characters are feeble, as in *mollicula*.

Atheta fanatica n. sp.—Moderately stout and subfusoid, feebly shining, the abdomen strongly, the punctures very small, moderately close-set and slightly asperulate; vestiture short, not very dense; black, the elytra piceo-rufous, the legs piceous; head well developed, slightly transverse, parallel, the eyes at their own length from the base, the carinæ wholly obsolete, not traceable even basally; antennæ blackish throughout, moderate, gradually and not strongly incrassate, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last short, scarcely so long as the two preceding, second and third elongate, sub-

cylindric and strongly obconic respectively; prothorax only moderately transverse, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, rounding apically and basally, the basal angles obtuse, distinctly though not very greatly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, the latter rather large, very moderately transverse, much longer as well as distinctly wider than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel throughout, the sides not quite straight, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth; mesosternal process becoming fine and aciculate apically at about the middle of the coxæ and well separated from the acute apex of the rather long metasternal projection; two basal joints of the hind tarsi short and equal, the third and fourth longer and also equal. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.52 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands (Massett),—Keen.

Very distinct by reason of the complete absence of the usual infra-lateral carinæ of the head. The sex of the types is not very definite, the sixth tergite being feebly sinuato-truncate medially, with the edge unmodified.

Atheta luscitiosa n. sp.—Rather stout, convex and fusoid, shining, minutely punctulate, sparsely and simply so except on the elytra, where the punctures are strongly asperate and close; color dark rufo-piceous throughout, the legs and antennæ concolorous, the abdomen blackish; head transversely orbicular, the eyes at about their own length from the base, not at all prominent, the small facets convex but separated anteriorly, becoming flat and diffused posteriorly, the carinæ strong and entire; antennæ rather short and slender, feebly and gradually incrassate, the outer joints but slightly wider than long, the last slender and not as long as the two preceding, the second greatly, the third very moderately, elongate; prothorax convex and only moderately transverse, parallel and very moderately rounded at the sides, distinctly though not very greatly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, obsoletely impressed before the scutellum; elytra parallel, large, only a little wider than long, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, gradually narrowing a little behind, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth (♀) rounded apically; mesosternal process finely aciculate apically, extending well behind the middle of the coxæ and separated from the short obtuse metasternum by a rather long depressed space; posterior tarsi long, the basal joint apparently shorter than the second. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.77 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

The peculiarly long second antennal joint in comparison with the much shorter third joint, in conjunction with the structure of the eyes and sterna, will render this species very easy to identify.

Atheta innocens n. sp.—Stout, nearly parallel, moderately convex, somewhat shining, black, the prothorax barely picescent, the elytra castaneous, darker toward the scutellum, the legs pale; punctures fine, moderately separated, feebly asperulate; head rather large, transverse, parallel, the eyes well developed, rather convex, setose, at distinctly less than their own

length from the base, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ blackish, paler basally, rather short, rapidly and somewhat strongly incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, almost parallel-sided, the last as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, equal; prothorax rather large and transverse, parallel, the sides only feebly arcuate, the apical and basal angles evident but blunt, evidently though not very greatly wider than the head and correspondingly slightly narrower than the elytra, the basal impression rather large, transversely oval; elytra relatively moderate in size, transverse, the suture slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen nearly as wide as the elytra, parallel, with slightly arcuate sides, extremely finely and closely but feebly and transversely strigilate, the fifth tergite shorter than the fourth, the sixth (♀) broadly, feebly arcuate apically; mesosternal process extending nearly to apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually narrowing to the acutely rounded but appreciably broad and not at all aciculate apex, which is rather distant from the short and broadly obtuse metasternum; hind tarsi rather long, the basal joint much shorter than the second, two to four gradually and slightly decreasing. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Oregon (Lane Co.).

The large size, oblong, subparallel form, antennal and sternal characters are distinctive.

Atheta nupera n. sp.—Nearly parallel, but slightly convex, slightly shining, black, the elytra castaneous, the legs pale; punctures very fine, rather close, asperulate; vestiture only moderate in length but rather coarse; head moderate, the eyes convex, at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ extremely fine, feeble and far from entire; antennæ pale brown throughout, well developed, gradually and moderately incrassate, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, the former the longer; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, widest at apical third, the sides rounded, straighter basally; surface not definitely impressed; elytra parallel, rather transverse, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, with the sides straight, shining, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♀) very broadly and feebly arcuate at apex; mesosternal process extending beyond the middle of the coxæ, drawn out and extremely finely aciculate at the apex, which is far distant from the transversely arcuate metasternum; hind tarsi short. Length 2.65 mm.; width 0.62 mm. New York (Willets Point, Long Island).

This species is not a perfectly typical *Atheta*, but to isolate it by subgeneric name would not be advisable at present.

Atheta reticula n. sp.—Stout, moderately convex, only slightly shining, finely, the abdomen more coarsely, micro-reticulate, finely, moderately closely and asperulately punctate, the punctures of the abdomen fine and sparse but also asperulate; color dark rufo-piceous, the abdomen more blackish, the elytra but slightly paler, the legs piceous; vestiture rather coarse but not long; head moderate, the eyes convex, prominent, setose as

usual, not very finely faceted and at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and feeble, extending to the apex but obsolete far before the base; antennæ rather long, slender, scarcely at all incrassate, the outer joints somewhat longer than wide, the last oval, scarcely more than one-half longer than the tenth, the second and third much elongated, equal; prothorax very moderately transverse, evidently though not greatly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, parallel and evenly but feebly rounded at the sides, scarcely impressed; elytra rather transverse, the suture evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen wide, slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides and thick margins, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♀) broadly arcuate apically; mesosternal process barely extending to the middle of the coxæ, gradually narrowed to the rather acute but in no way prolonged or aciculate apex, which is at a considerable distance from the large equilatero-triangular metasternal projection. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.83 mm. Virginia (Newport News).

The rather large size, remarkable antennæ and peculiar infra-lateral carinæ of the head will serve to identify this species very readily.

The following ten species have the sixth tergite of the male very obviously crenulate at apex; they are probably for the most part fungivorous in habits:

Atheta citata n. sp.—Nearly parallel, rather slender, moderately convex and shining, the micro-reticulation fine, rather feeble except on the pronotum, where it is dense and very strong, giving a dull lustre; abdomen minutely, feebly, transversely strigilate; punctures fine, asperulate, close on the elytra; color pale testaceous, the head dark piceous, the prothorax paler piceous and the abdomen with a large blackish cloud posteriorly; head small, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ pale brown, gradually testaceous basally, moderately short, thick, gradually incrassate, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last gradually pointed and fully as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, the latter very slightly the longer; prothorax large, convex, transverse, as wide as the elytra and very much wider than the head, parallel, well rounded at the sides, impressed along the median line, except toward apex, and with a very feeble oblique impression basally at each side of the middle; elytra transverse, only slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, long, parallel, narrowing very slightly apically, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly arcuato-truncate, the crenelures rather small and only moderately strong; mesosternal process moderate, separated from the broad but angulate metasternum by a rather long and very deep interval; hind tarsi very slender, the joints elongate, the first a little shorter than the second. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.52 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Well distinguished from either of the two following species by its very strongly micro-reticulate pronotum and antennal characters.

Atheta nympha n. sp.—Rather slender, moderately convex, shining and somewhat feebly micro-reticulate throughout, the punctures very fine, rather close and asperulate; coloration throughout as in the preceding; head moderate, the eyes not quite their own length from the base, the carinæ all but obsolete and not entire; antennæ nearly as in *citata* but with the outer joints more transverse, the last larger, pointed and decidedly longer than the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, subsimilar; prothorax shorter, strongly transverse, not quite as wide as the elytra and very much wider than the head, shining, parallel and rounded at the sides, not impressed; elytra less transverse, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen nearly similar, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly, feebly arcuato-truncate and evenly, rather coarsely and strongly crenulate throughout; mesosternal process extending two-thirds the length of the coxæ, rather wide, gradually and sinuously narrowed to the rounded apex, which is separated by a considerable distance from the strongly angulate metasternum, the intervening ridge not much sunken and broadly convex; hind tarsi slender, the first four joints nearly equal, the first scarcely visibly shorter. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.48 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Related to *citata* but abundantly distinct in its larger terminal joint of the antennæ, shorter, shining and unimpressed pronotum and other characters.

Atheta discreta n. sp.—As in *nympha* in coloration, lustre and sculpture but a little stouter; head nearly similar but more transverse, the carinæ fine but strong and completely entire; antennæ shorter, stouter, gradually more strongly incrassate, the subapical joints very short and strongly transverse, the last large, gradually pointed, not quite as long as the three preceding combined, the second and third, respectively, rather long and cylindric, and materially shorter and strongly obconic; prothorax well developed, convex, transverse, almost as wide as the elytra and very much wider than the head, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, with a very obsolete transverse impression before the scutellum; elytra rather large, moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax, the sides slightly diverging from the base; abdomen very much narrower than the elytra, otherwise nearly as in the preceding, the sixth tergite (♂) rather narrow, broadly arcuate and strongly, coarsely crenulate at apex, the sixth ventral plate rather narrow and strongly, evenly rounded; mesosternal process not distinctly exposed in the single type, but separated from the acute apex of the long and angular metasternum by a considerable space, the intervening ridge more narrowly convex than in *nympha* and the metasternal projection a little longer, narrower and more acute; tarsi nearly similar. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Resembles *nympha* but differs in its stouter form, shorter antennæ, with more transverse outer joints and relatively still longer eleventh and different second and third joints; also in its strong and entire infra-lateral carinæ, larger prothorax and elytra and narrower abdomen.

Atheta disjuncta n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, strongly shining throughout, the micro-reticulation virtually obsolete, the abdomen faintly opalescent from the minute and extremely close but faint micro-strigilation; pubescence rather long, not close; punctures minute, not close-set and feebly asperulate; color piceous-black, the prothorax dark piceous, the elytra and legs very pale; head moderate, the eyes at less than their own diameter from the base, the carinæ fine and virtually entire but not joined to the buccal margin as they are in *discreta;* antennæ rather long, only feebly incrassate, piceous-black, very gradually testaceous basally, the outer joints very nearly as long as wide, the last slender, gradually pointed, longer than the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the latter the longer; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head, not quite as wide as the elytra, parallel and evenly, rather strongly arcuate at the sides, th antescutellar impression small and very feeble; elytra moderately transverse, distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with very slightly arcuate sides, the first five tergites short, equal in length, the sixth (♂) abruptly truncate, the truncature feebly, angularly sinuate and coarsely, strongly crenulate; mesosternal process extending fully two-thirds of the coxæ, gradually and sinuously narrowed and prolonged but appreciably wide, the apex rather acute, separated from the broadly angulate metasternum by a moderate space, which is slightly depressed and broadly, transversely convex; two basal joints of the hind tarsi short and subequal, the next two a little longer. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Pennsylvania (Allegheny) and North Carolina (Asheville).

The abdomen is somewhat as in *strigosula*, but the species is very different in its shining surface, larger prothorax and other characters.

Atheta annexa n. sp.—Rather stout and convex, shining, the micro-reticulation somewhat feeble, coarse on the abdomen, the punctures minute, faintly asperulate, not close except on the elytra; color black, the prothorax piceous, the abdomen at tip and the two basal segments, the elytra, legs and antennæ basally, testaceous, the elytra dark at the scutellum and each apical angle; head rather transverse, the eyes moderate, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ moderately short and stout, feebly incrassate and pale brown distally, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last much longer than the two preceding, the second and third elongate, subequal, the latter slightly the longer; prothorax transverse, about as wide as the elytral base; much wider than the head, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, scarcely at all impressed; elytra slightly wider and much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, gradually feebly narrowing thence to the tip, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly and rectilinearly truncate and strongly, not very coarsely crenulate, the lateral crenelures a little larger and dentiform; mesosternal process narrow, subacutely rounded at tip, extending well behind the middle of the coxæ and rather well separated from the angulate, rather narrow and pronounced metasternal projection. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.65 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

Distinguishable readily by the antennal characters and coloration.

Atheta freta n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, feebly shining, finely micro-reticulate, the head most strongly so (♂), the abdomen faintly and irregularly, the punctures very fine and close, asperulate; color piceous-black, the prothorax but little paler, the elytra and legs moderately pale; head broadly, longitudinally and feebly impressed (♂), the eyes moderate, the carinæ fine and scarcely entire, the antennæ piceous, gradually paler basally, slender, moderate in length, feebly incrassate, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last slightly longer than the two preceding, the second and third equal, feebly and strongly obconic respectively; prothorax moderately transverse, but little narrower than the elytra, much wider than the head, parallel and evenly arcuate at the sides, scarcely impressed; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, thence feebly narrowing apically, the punctures rather close but feeble, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly, transversely truncate and very finely but distinctly crenulate, the lateral crenelures scarcely larger but more pointed and dentiform. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.55 mm. North Dakota (Bismarck).

The antennæ and male sexual characters are sufficiently distinctive to identify this species, which is a little smaller than either of the two preceding.

Atheta evecta n. sp.—General form, coloration and sculpture as in *annexa*, rather shining, the micro-reticulation moderately developed, the abdomen with not very dense and unevenly wavy transverse strigilation; head moderate, transversely oval, the eyes at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but sharp, not entire; antennæ moderately long, gradually somewhat strongly incrassate, blackish, testaceous basally, the outer joints fully one-half wider than long, the eleventh longer than the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, subequal; prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, much wider than the head, slightly widest and rounded at the sides anteriorly, not definitely impressed; elytra evenly pale, short and transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture only slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen black, piceous at tip, the two basal segments pale testaceous and parallel, thence feebly tapering to the apex, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) rather broadly truncate, moderately, somewhat acutely and not very regularly crenulate, the crenules larger at the sides, the lateral ones more projecting, slender and subspiniform; mesosternal process not extending behind the middle of the coxæ, the apex very finely acute, separated from the rather short and broadly angulate metasternum by a long depressed space, in which the ridge is notably acute; hind tarsi slender, the basal joint shorter than the second. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Resembles *annexa* somewhat, but differs in the prothorax, which is parallel and evenly rounded at the sides in that species.

Atheta replicans n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, piceous, the head and abdomen black, the latter feebly paler basally, the elytra and legs pale; surface shining, the micro-reticulation obsolete, the minute wavy strigilation

of the abdomen barely traceable; punctures very fine and not close-set, evidently separated and but little larger on the elytra; head, eyes and carinæ as in the preceding, the head not so transverse; antennæ dark piceous-brown, dark testaceous basally, extending well behind the prothorax, the outer joints very moderately transverse, the last longer than the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, the latter the longer; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, evenly and moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, the basal impression small and barely visible; elytra rather large, only moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowed a little near the apex, the fifth tergite barely as long as the fourth, the sixth (♂) rather broadly truncate, moderately but strongly crenulate, the lateral crenule slightly elongate but thick, dentiform; mesosternal process extending well behind the middle of the coxæ, gradually and sinuously narrowed to the acute but not at all aciculate apex, which is separated from the large, equilatero-triangular metasternal projection by a rather short, sunken, broadly and feebly convex interval; hind tarsi rather slender, the first joint very much shorter than the second. Length 2.65 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

Distinguishable from allied species by the rather narrower, less transverse prothorax, sternal and tarsal characters.

Atheta spadix n. sp.—Coloration, sculpture and shining lustre as in the preceding, the abdomen not paler basally, except narrowly and faintly at the apices of the segments, the elytra and legs uniformly pale, the antennæ similarly dark piceous-brown and but slightly paler basally; head orbicular, but slightly transverse, the eyes rather prominent, at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, almost entire; antennæ notably long and thick, gradually and very feebly incrassate, the outer joints but very slightly wider than long, the last distinctly longer than the two preceding, the second moderately, the third distinctly, more elongate; prothorax rather smaller in size, transverse, distinctly wider than the head and quite as distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, evenly and very moderately rounded at the sides, not definitely impressed; elytra rather large, only moderately transverse, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowing a little apically, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, the sixth (♂) moderately wide and transversely truncate at apex, the truncature strongly, evenly crenate, the lateral crenule larger, rather long, forming a slender, externally rounded process; mesosternal process extending nearly to apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually narrowed and with the apex very slender and acute but not aciculate, separated from the moderate and angulate metasternal projection by a short depressed interval, which slopes anteriorly under the process; basal joint of the hind tarsi a little shorter and thicker than the second. Length 2.65 mm.; width 0.75 mm. New York (near the city).

A moderately large species, allied to *replicans* but differing in the longer, more acute mesosternal process, still longer antennæ, more nearly entire cephalic carinæ and other characters.

Atheta bucolica n. sp.—Dark piceous, the head black, the abdomen dark testaceous, shaded black subapically, the ventral segments darker toward their bases, the legs very pale, the elytra pale, slightly darker extero-posteriorly and near the scutellum; surface moderately shining, not strongly sculptured; head transversely orbicular, the eyes at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, subentire; antennæ slender and pale through the fourth joint, then gradually and moderately incrassate and black to the tip, rather small in size, the outer joints very moderately transverse, the last gradually and acutely pointed and notably longer than the two preceding, the second and third slender and elongate, the latter slightly the longer; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel and evenly rounded at the sides, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, which are rather strongly transverse, though evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate; mesosternal process long, extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually and sinuously narrowing but still rather wide even at the strongly rounded apex, which is not very distant from the broadly and obtusely angulate and blunt metasternum, the depression broadly, transversely convex; first two joints of the hind tarsi short, equal, the next two longer and equal. Length 2.75 mm.; width 0.73 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Though described from the female, this species is so evidently homologous in its structure with the preceding, that there can be but little doubt that the sixth male tergite is crenate at tip. It is distinct in its antennal and sternal structure and in coloration.

Traumœcia Rey.

I have applied this subgeneric name to a few species which resemble *Atheta* in all essential structural characters, but are of very small size and rather slender form.

Atheta (Traumœcia) ithacana n. sp.—Dark piceous, the head and abdomen blackish, the elytra dark piceous-brown, the legs pale; surface rather shining, the micro-reticulation moderate, stronger on the elytra, the punctures very fine, asperulate and close on the elytra; head moderately transverse, the eyes rather large and more prominent than the tempora, which are shorter, parallel and straight to the rounded basal angles; carinæ fine, feeble, not quite entire; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, rather thin, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last as long as the two preceding, the second long, cylindric, the third much shorter, obconic; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, parallel but only feebly arcuate at the sides, finely impressed along the median line; elytra but slightly wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, very slightly narrowing apically, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth feebly and gradually sinuate medially at tip in the type; mesosternal process extending slightly behind the middle of the coxæ, gradually and finely pointed, separated by a considerable interval from the rather short but broadly angulate metasternum,

the depressed intermediate ridge rather convex; hind tarsi somewhat elongate, with the first four joints subequal. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New York (Ithaca).

Readily distinguishable by the form of the head and antennal characters.

Atheta (Traumœcia) orbiceps n. sp.—A little larger than the preceding, still more blackish throughout, the elytra very dark piceous-brown, the legs pale, the antennæ as in *ithacana* dark piceous, paler basally; pubescence a little longer; head slightly smaller, more orbicular, but slightly wider than long, the tempora behind the rather large eyes converging and more rounded to the base; carinæ similar, the antennæ nearly similar, the outer joints only very moderately transverse, the last not quite as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, nearly as in *ithacana* but relatively somewhat larger, much wider than the head, not impressed along the median line; elytra similarly slightly wider and much longer than the prothorax, scarcely more distinctly wider than long and subparallel; abdomen longer, more parallel, not narrowed apically, the sides nearly straight, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth as in the preceding but broader; sterna as in *ithacana*, the obtusely angulate metasternal projection somewhat blunter, the tarsi similar. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

Closely allied to the preceding but differing in the form and size of the head, smaller terminal joint of the antennæ, more parallel abdomen and other features.

Atheta (Traumœcia) subdola n. sp.—General form, coloration and sculpture as in the preceding but more slender and with a notably smaller prothorax, rather more shining; head and antennæ similar; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel but more strongly rounded at the sides, very moderately wider than the head though much narrower than the elytra, very obsoletely impressed along the median line; elytra but little wider than long, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen as in *orbiceps;* sterna similar, the mesosternal process not quite so finely pointed and the metasternal projection rather more sharply angulate; hind tarsi similarly slender, with the first four joints equal. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Wisconsin (Bayfield),—Wickham.

In general organization the three preceding species agree very well, and they form a perfectly natural group, whether or not actually the same as the European *Traumœcia*, as represented by a specimen before me named *T. ravilla* Er.

The following species is aberrant in its more strongly asperate sculpture:

Atheta (Traumœcia) asperiola n. sp.—Subparallel, very moderately convex, scarcely shining, distinctly micro-reticulate, the punctures fine and close, strongly asperulate, the vestiture short; dark piceous, the head and abdomen

black, the elytra rather dark and uniform brown-flavate, the legs pale; head moderately transverse, the eyes longer and more prominent than the tempora, which are parallel, rounding basally, the carinæ very fine, not entire; antennæ rather short, much thicker amd more strongly incrassate distally than in the three preceding, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last stout, oval, pointed, rather longer than the two preceding, the second and third elongate, equal; prothorax transverse, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides moderately arcuate, rather more so before the middle than basally, scarcely impressed; elytra distinctly transverse though much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel throughout, narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite but slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth in the type broad, very feebly and gradually sinuato-truncate medially at tip; mesosternal process extending to nearly apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually prolonged but only moderately slender at apex, well separated from the short and broadly angulate, rather blunt metasternum, the intervening ridge very broadly convex; hind tarsi with the joints moderately slender, the first but slightly shorter than the second. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.5 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species resembles the preceding in the tarsi, sterna and carinæ of the head, but differs in sculpture and in the structure of the antennæ.

Donesia n. subgen.

This name is proposed for a small species, at first sight resembling the preceding but distinguishable by the form of the head and the complete absence of all trace of infra-lateral carinæ; the type is the following:

Atheta (Donesia) temporalis n. sp.—Nearly parallel, rather depressed, subalutaceous, very finely and distinctly micro-reticulate throughout, more feebly on the abdomen, the punctures extremely fine, close but wholly inconspicuous; color piceous-black, the elytra and legs but slightly paler, piceous; head rather well developed and transverse, the eyes somewhat small, strongly convex, at a little more than their own length from the base, the parallel tempora broadly arcuate and sensibly more prominent than the eyes; antennæ not very stout, very gradually and feebly incrassate, piceous throughout, extending to about the middle of the elytra, the second joint cylindric, about as long as the more obconic third, tenth slightly wider than long, the eleventh as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, almost as wide as the elytra but much wider than the head, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, straighter basally, the angles obtuse though rather distinct, the median line very faintly impressed; elytra very moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, thence very feebly narrowed to the apex, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth in the type notably narrow, the apex feebly and gradually sinuate in about median third; mesosternal process extending only slightly behind the middle of the coxæ, the apex gradually prolonged and very finely

aciculate, separated from the extremely short and broadly, very obtusely subangulate metasternum by a rather long sunken interval, which is rather sharply ridged; hind tarsi with the basal joint shorter than the second. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.43 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

The rather depressed form, very fine sculpture and swollen tempora, which however are not at all as in *Amischa*, will render the identification of this species comparatively easy. The abdomen differs from anything in the preceding subgenus in being evenly though not densely asperulato-punctulate throughout, and the sixth ventral segment is much narrower.

Microarota n. subgen.

Body very small in size, the eyes less developed than in more typical forms of *Atheta*, the middle coxæ well separated, the long ridge between the mesosternum and short angulate metasternum scarcely at all depressed and broadly convex, the mesosternal process short, with its apex very broad and truncate, nearly as in *Stethusa*. Additional characters of subgeneric import are mentioned in the course of the following descriptions. The species are rather numerous and appear to associate with ants but probably as mere casual guests:

Atheta (Microarota) loricula n. sp.—Moderately stout, feebly convex, not very shining, the micro-reticulation unusually coarse and strong, very coarse but feeble on the abdomen, the punctures fine, not dense and not rough; color piceous, the head and abdomen posteriorly slightly blackish, the elytra but little paler, the legs pale; pubescence not dense, rather coarse; head about as long as wide, the eyes small, anterior, the long tempora feebly swollen basally, the carinæ wholly wanting; antennæ moderately short and stout, distinctly incrassate, blackish throughout, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last not quite so long as the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, obconic, the latter slightly the shorter; prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, much wider than the head, widest before the middle, the sides broadly arcuate, the basal impression very feeble; elytra short and transverse, the suture feebly impressed throughout, but little longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate externally, the sides diverging; abdomen wide, only slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fourth and fifth tergites equal, longer than the others, the first unusually short; hind tarsi rather long, slender, the first four joints uniformly though very slowly decreasing. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Iowa (Iowa City).

Prof. Wickham, who sent me my only example of this distinct species, has labeled it "Nest 3," but without further note.

Atheta (Micrsarota) reperta n. sp—Moderately stout and convex, strongly shining, the micro-reticulation very fine and nearly obsolete, moderately large but feeble on the abdomen, the punctures very fine and rather sparse, wholly inconspicuous; pubescence somewhat coarse; color black, the pronotum piceous, the elytra but slightly paler, the legs pale piceo-testaceous; head rather transverse, parallel, the convex eyes larger, at scarcely more than their own length from the base, the tempora not swollen beyond them, the carinæ extremely fine, extending anteriorly a short distance from the base; antennæ blackish, moderately short, the joints from the fifth moderately stout and subparallel, transverse, the last gradually pointed, a little longer than the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, the latter only a little the shorter but more obconic; first joint stout; prothorax slightly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, moderately transverse, the sides parallel and somewhat feebly, subevenly arcuate, unimpressed; elytra and abdomen nearly as in the preceding; hind tarsi slender, the basal joint much more elongate, almost as long as the next two. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Iowa (Iowa City).

The two specimens of this species were labeled by Prof. Wickham "Nest a." I have placed with them a single example from Keokuk.

Atheta (Micrearota) definita n. sp.—General form and coloration nearly as in *reperta*, shining, the reticulation obsolete, rather coarse but feeble on the abdomen, the punctures very fine, not close and not at all asperulate, the vestiture short and inconspicuous, head only a little wider than long, the eyes at about their own length from the base, the tempora slightly swollen and just visibly more prominent, the carinæ very fine, extending beyond the middle; antennæ nearly similar, the joints from the fifth rather stout, subparallel, transverse, the last arcuately pointed, fully as long as the two preceding, the first short and stout, the second considerably elongated, the third much shorter and strongly obconic; prothorax moderately transverse, a little wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, the sides subparallel, almost evenly and moderately arcuate, unimpressed; elytra nearly as in the preceding, the abdomen relatively a little narrower and not so parallel, very feebly narrowing apically, the sides not so straight, very slightly arcuate, the tergites similarly proportioned; basal joint of the hind tarsi distinctly longer than the second. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.33 mm. Texas (Austin).

Allied rather closely to *reperta* but less parallel, the head and prothorax relatively smaller, the abdomen slightly narrower and not so parallel and the tempora more swollen. I have placed with the types two examples which I took at St. Louis, Mo. In neither case were they associated with ants so far as observed.

Atheta (Micrearota) versuta n. sp.—Coloration and sculpture as in *definita*, very shining, the reticulation obsolete anteriorly, the minute punctures sparse; head nearly as long as wide, subquadrate, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, convex and prominent, the tempora swollen basally

and distinctly more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ very fine, far from entire; antennæ nearly as in the preceding but less stout; prothorax only slightly transverse, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, just visibly widest before the middle, the sides moderately and subevenly arcuate, unimpressed; elytra as in *definita*, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen very evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, with straight sides, the fifth tergite not at all narrower but, if anything, wider than the first. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

A very small species differing from *definita* in the smaller and more convex eyes, more quadrate head, with the tempora more basally swollen and in its parallel abdomen; from *repleta* it differs in its smaller size, more slender form, relatively smaller head and prothorax, the former less transverse, narrower abdomen and shorter antennæ.

Atheta (Micrearota) gregaria n. sp.—Form and coloration somewhat as in *loricula* but much more shining, the reticulation fine and subobsolete though evident, that of the abdomen disposed in feebly evident transverse broken lines; head relatively even smaller than in *loricula*, the eyes larger and more convex though at rather more than their own length from the base, the tempora slightly swollen, the carinæ fine but extending for some distance from the base; antennæ moderately short, unusually stout, the first three joints as usual, the outer joints transverse but with the ninth shorter than the tenth, the last much longer than the two preceding, gradually acute; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, slightly widest near apical third but with the sides very broadly and subevenly rounded, unimpressed; elytra only moderately transverse, the suture much longer than the prothorax; abdomen only a little narrower than the elytra, parallel; first three joints of the hind tarsi decreasing rapidly in length, slender. Length 1.5–2.2 mm.; width 0.3–0.4 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

This species is distinguishable from the three preceding by the smaller head and evident though feeble micro-reticulation, and, from *loricula*, by the decidedly longer elytra and feeble sculpture.

Atheta (Micrearota) pristina n. sp.—Moderately stout, very feebly convex, colored as in the preceding, the lustre moderately shining, the reticulation rather coarse and evident though feeble, the punctures minute and not dense; head about as long as wide, the eyes convex, prominent and well developed, as long as the tempora, which are not at all swollen and scarcely so prominent as the eyes, the carinæ vestigial and short; antennæ short and rather stout, slightly incrassate distally, the ninth and tenth joints mutually similar and transverse, the latter simply a little the larger, the last rather short and obtuse, not longer than the two preceding; prothorax small, only a little wider than long, very little wider than the head but very much narrower than the elytra,

parallel, the sides feebly and subevenly rounded, unimpressed; elytra large, much shorter than wide though very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel; three basal joints of the hind tarsi decreasing moderately in length. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Readily distinguishable by the relatively small head and prothorax and wide elytra; the eyes are more developed than usual and the tempora are not in the least inflated.

Atheta (Micrearota) fecunda n. sp.—Coloration and fine indistinct punctuation as in the preceding, the reticulation small and feeble but more or less evident, that of the abdomen coarser but feebler and, as usual, irregular; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes moderately convex, at a little more than their own length from the base, the swollen tempora slightly more prominent, the carinæ fine but long and entire or very nearly so; antennæ only moderately short, of the usual structure, stout except basally, the outer joints transverse, the ninth evidently shorter than the tenth, the last pointed at tip and about as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, widest near apical third, the sides broadly rounded, straighter basally, unimpressed; elytra moderately short, transverse, the suture not impressed and materially longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, with straight sides; hind tarsi as usual, slender, the first three joints rapidly decreasing. Length 1.6–1.75 mm.; width 0.35 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable from any other species by the unusual development of the infra-lateral cephalic carinæ, which are frequently virtually entire though sometimes abbreviated, always however, so far as observed, extending well before the middle.

Atheta (Micrearota) sana n. sp.—Rather stout, only feebly convex, colored as in the preceding species, shining, the fine reticulation feeble, the minute punctures not dense; pubescence rather coarse; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes well developed, at rather less than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, feebly arcuate, not at all more prominent, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ very stout, rather short, distinctly incrassate, the outer joints mutually similar in form, strongly transverse, the last pointed, stout, rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax unusually transverse, but little narrower than the elytra and much wider than the head, the sides almost evenly and moderately arcuate, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, with straight sides; first three joints of the hind tarsi rapidly diminishing in length, slender as usual. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Recognizable among the other species by its rather stout form and transverse prothorax.

Atheta (Micrearota) tincta n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, the coloration nearly as in the preceding, shining, the reticulation feeble, the punctures very fine, sparse, notably closer and asperulate on the elytra; head as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and broadly rounded, the eyes rather small, not prominent and anterior, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ unusually long, about half as long as the body, moderately stout and only very gradually incrassate, the outer joints evidently wider than long though much less transverse than in the other species, the last large, stout, pointed, fully as long as the two preceding, the second and third alike, unusually elongate, the latter but very slightly the shorter; prothorax nearly as in *sana* but relatively a little smaller and shorter, much wider than the head; elytra short and strongly transverse, the suture only just visibly longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather wide, only a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, with straight sides, the first two tergites as usual, shorter than the next three and paler in color; hind tarsi long and slender, of the usual structure. Length 1.78 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New York.

This species is an exception in the entire genus in its notably long antennæ. In this genus there are no distinct male sexual modifications so far as observable.

Micratheta n. subgen.

In this subgenus the body is minute in size and of peculiar parallel convex form, the mesosternal process extending but slightly behind the middle of the coxæ, with its apical part subparallel but rather wide, the apex subacutely rounded and rather closely approaching the long and acute metasternal projection, the intervening narrow ridge not or scarcely depressed and the coxæ well separated. The tarsi seem to be rather long but the posterior are missing in my only example. The hypomera appear to be fully visible from a lateral viewpoint but are rather more inflexed than in *Atheta*.

Atheta (Micratheta) caudex n. sp.—Parallel, convex, strongly shining, the reticulation wholly wanting on the head and pronotum but coarse, though not strong, on the elytra and abdomen, becoming transversely wavy on the latter posteriorly, the punctures fine but rather strong, not asperate; color deep black, the elytra piceous, the legs pale; pubescence very inconspicuous; head nearly as long as wide, gradually broadening to the base, the eyes rather small, anterior and not at all prominent, the carinæ very fine but almost entire; antennæ short, gradually and moderately stout and incrassate distally, compact, the outer joints transverse, the last obtuse, not quite as long as the two preceding, the second moderately long, almost as long as the next two combined, the third but little longer than wide; prothorax moderately transverse, large and convex, parallel, the sides very feebly and evenly arcuate from apex to base, distinctly wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytra, unimpressed; elytra short, transverse, the suture

apparently very slightly shorter than the prothorax, the apices very broadly and feebly sinuate laterally; abdomen parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, fully as wide as the elytra, finely, not densely punctate, the fifth tergite rather shorter than the fourth. Length 1.42 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

The type and only known specimen of this isolated species flew upon my newspaper while on a steamer in Hampton Roads.

Phasmota n. subgen.

The type of this subgenus is one of the most minute of the Athetids, of subparallel and moderately convex form, the mesosternal process very short, not extending to the middle of the contiguous coxæ and with its sharply angulate apex finely aciculate, separated from the small but angulate metasternal projection by a very long deep interval, at the bottom of which the longitudinal ridge is very thin and laminiform. The tarsi are moderate, the first four joints of the posterior short and subequal.

Atheta (Phasmota) ingratula n. sp.—Rather slender, nearly parallel, moderately shining, the punctures very minute and rather close-set, sparse on the abdomen, the vestiture rather close and distinct; color pale piceous, the head darker, the elytra paler, the abdomen feebly clouded medially, the legs pale; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes well developed, nearly as long as the tempora, the latter but feebly swollen, the carinæ fine though clear and even, entire; antennæ short, very slender basally, gradually and rapidly, strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last longer than the two preceding, the second cylindric, much longer than the third, which is strongly constricted basally; prothorax but slightly transverse, only just visibly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, widest anteriorly, the sides feebly arcuate, straighter basally, the basal angles very distinct; surface scarcely impressed basally; elytra somewhat transverse, the suture slightly longer than the prothorax, the apices narrowly and scarcely visibly sinuate externally; abdomen finely, not densely punctate, parallel, only slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth. Length 1.22 mm.; width 0.25 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

The contiguous coxæ and short mesosternum betoken some affinity with *Metaxya* and *Hydrosmecta*, but the antennæ are wholly at variance. There are no visible sexual modifications.

Crephalia n. subgen.

Body long and slender, the facies somewhat as in *Metaxya*, the middle coxæ very narrowly separated, the mesosternal process short, barely extending to the middle of the coxæ, its apex acute but

differing greatly from the usual conformation in not being free, separated from the rather small but anteriorly projecting metasternum, with its apex narrowly rounded, by a moderate undepressed interval, in which the longitudinal ridge is narrowly convex; hind tarsi slender, the basal joint much longer than the second. This will probably prove to be a true genus.

Atheta (**Crephalia**) **recessa** n. sp.—Subparallel, slender, rather convex, shining, the punctures very fine, sparse, a little closer and more asperulate on the elytra, the abdominal reticulation rather coarse but feeble; pubescence very inconspicuous; color pale testaceous, the head and a large subapical abdominal cloud blackish, the legs pale; elytra not paler but more flavate; head as long as wide, oval, swollen slightly basally, the tempora very much longer than the eyes, the carinæ obsolete, only visible at base; antennæ moderately short, gradually and rather rapidly, strongly incrassate, the outer joints transverse, the last as long as the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, subequal; prothorax very moderately transverse, unimpressed, rather wider subanteriorly than at base but with the sides feebly and subevenly rounded, slightly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, the latter short, with diverging sides, the apices truncate, the suture very distinctly shorter than the prothorax; abdomen long, nearly as wide as the elytra, parallel basally but feebly narrowed apically, the tergites very shining, subequal. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.33 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

A very clearly defined species, to be readily known by its coloration, slender form, oval head and short elytra.

Atheta (**Crephalia**) **prolongata** n. sp.—Similar to the preceding in coloration and lustre but a little larger, more elongate and more parallel; head similarly oval and moderately inflated basally, the eyes rather small, not prominent, anterior in position, the carinæ merely basal; antennæ distinctly longer and a little heavier but otherwise similar, except that of the transverse outer joints the tenth is a little less transverse than six to nine, the last large, obtusely pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax larger and rather more transverse but similar in form, as wide as the base of the elytra and very much wider than the head; elytra similar though not quite so abbreviated, the suture about as long as the prothorax; abdomen similar but rather longer and more parallel, the apex scarcely narrowed. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

This species is allied to the preceding but differs in its larger prothorax, less abbreviated elytra and longer antennæ.

The following species is slightly aberrant in its shorter abdominal segments and minute size; but the head and tarsi are similar, the sterna, from what can be seen in the single type, homologous, and the antennæ of similar organization though shorter, with the second and third joints much more unequal:

Atheta (Crephalia) testata n. sp.—Subparallel, somewhat convex, shining, the punctures minute and rather sparse, moderately close though scarcely distinct on the elytra, the abdomen coarsely but feebly micro-reticulate, the vestiture fine, not very close; pale brownish-testaceous, the abdomen feebly clouded posteriorly, except at apex, the legs pale; head as long as wide, suboval, the tempora nearly one-half longer than the eyes and more inflated, the carinæ wholly obsolete except at the base; antennæ pale testaceous, rather short and stout, gradually though moderately incrassate and compact distally, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last longer than the two preceding, the second and third moderately elongate, mutually similar in form, the latter much the shorter; prothorax only slightly transverse, large and convex, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, somewhat widest before the middle but with the sides distinctly and almost evenly arcuate, the basal angles obtusely rounded, unimpressed; elytra short and transverse, the sides straight and diverging, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen wide, only slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the tergites subequal and short. Length 1.38 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

This species is one of our smallest of the true Athetids; it is probably fungivorous in habits.

Nemota n. subgen.

The form is here rather stout, the elytra greatly developed, the middle coxæ slightly separated, the mesosternal process extending to their middle, the tip very acute, subaciculate and separated from the transverse and feebly, medially and obtusely cuspid metasternum, by a very long sunken acute ridge. The hind tarsi are slender, with the first three joints decreasing rather rapidly in length, the first much longer than the second, and the apices of the elytra are not definitely sinuate laterally. Male sexual marks are very feeble.

Atheta (Nemota) paganella n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather shining, the abdomen with coarse reticulation posteriorly, obsolescent basally, the punctures throughout very fine, moderately close on the elytra, the pubescence not dense, rather coarse; body, legs and antennæ deep black throughout; head slightly transverse, parallel, the eyes prominent, at evidently more than their own length from the base, the rounded tempora barely perceptibly more laterally prominent, the carinæ obsolete except at the extreme base; antennæ rather thin, moderate in length, gradually feebly incrassate, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last rather stouter, gradually acutely pointed, fully as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, the former barely visibly the longer; prothorax rather small, moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, slightly widest anteriorly, the sides moderately rounded, straighter basally, the basal impression distinct; elytra large, parallel, nearly as long as wide, very much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen

narrower than the elytra, parallel but with the border narrowing gradually behind, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth; sixth ventral plate in the type prolonged behind, broad, circularly rounded at apex. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.6 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

Recognizable by the deep black color of every part of the body and legs, the large subquadrate elytra and other characters as mentioned above.

Atheta (Nemota) filiola n. sp.—Similar in coloration, form and lustre, except that the body is not so stout and the legs not deep black, but blackish-piceous, the vestiture rather shorter and finer; head similar but relatively larger and except that the eyes are rather less prominent and at not at all more than their own length from the base, the tempora barely at all swollen; antennæ slender basally but more distinctly and rapidly and evidently more strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints more transverse, the last a little smaller, the third evidently shorter than the second; prothorax nearly similar, convex, less evidently wider than the head and not quite so greatly narrower than the elytra, the sides more parallel and more rounded; elytra narrower and more nearly as long as wide, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, nearly similar, the hairs shorter, finer and more numerous, the tergites all a little shorter but similarly proportioned. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California (San Bernardino Mts.),—Fall.

As stated in the description, this species, though allied rather closely to *paganella*, may be distinguished by its narrower form, shorter vestiture, more incrassate antennæ and other features.

Atheta (Nemota) timida n. sp.—Form, coloration, lustre and sculpture nearly as in *filiola*, the legs blackish-piceous; head nearly similar, parallel, the eyes rather convex, smaller, at much more than their own length from the base, the antennæ slender basally, gradually rather strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints slightly transverse, the ninth shorter than the tenth, the last rapidly pointed, as long as the two preceding, the second and third obconic, the latter the shorter; prothorax rather short and transverse, distinctly wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, nearly parallel, with the sides subevenly and moderately arcuate, the basal impression distinct; elytra evidently shorter than wide, very much longer than the prothorax, not quite parallel; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the punctures fine, sparse, the hairs rather coarse; fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth ventral plate in the apparently male type produced behind, with the apex broadly and arcuately subtruncate. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

The sixth ventral of the male is more subtruncate at tip than in the broader and heavier *paganella*, and from *filiola*, it may be known by its longer antennæ, more prominent eyes and shorter and more transverse prothorax and elytra.

Atheta (Nemota) perpera n. sp.—Subparallel, rather convex, shining, black, the elytra dark piceous-brown, the legs pale, the punctures small, sparse, not dense and scarcely asperate on the elytra, the vestiture rather sparse and moderately coarse; head nearly as long as wide, slightly broadening basally, the eyes moderately convex, at fully their own length from the base, the carinæ obsolete; antennæ short, blackish, slender basally, the second and third joints elongate, subequal, the fourth a little longer than wide, thence gradually distinctly incrassate, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head but almost as wide as the elytral base, the parallel sides evenly and moderately arcuate, unimpressed; elytra subparallel, a little shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax, the apices laterally feebly sinuate; abdomen nearly as wide as the elytra, parallel, narrowing just visibly apically, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Ojai),—Fall.

This species is aberrant in the tarsi, the basal joint of the posterior being elongate though scarcely so long as the second. The metasternum is transverse and does not project forward at all. The elytra are as transversely convex as the pronotum, the suture narrowly impressed at base.

Atheta (Nemota) perspecta n. sp.—Moderately slender and very feebly convex, shining though with obvious micro-reticulation, the punctures nearly as in the preceding, not close even on the elytra, the pubescence rather sparse, short; color pale brownish-testaceous, the head and abdomen piceous, the latter clouded blackish subposteriorly, the legs pale; head slightly transverse, the eyes prominent, a little shorter and less prominent than the slightly swollen tempora, the carinæ obsolete; antennæ dark, short though unusually slender, very feebly and gradually incrassate, the second and third joints elongate, the latter slightly the shorter, the outer joints narrowed basally as in the preceding, slightly transverse; prothorax moderately transverse, nearly as wide as the elytral base, distinctly wider than the head but less markedly so than in the preceding, the sides parallel and very moderately, evenly arcuate; elytra slightly shorter than wide, with feebly diverging sides, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not evidently sinuate laterally; abdomen almost as wide as the elytra, nearly as in the preceding. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.36 mm. California.

The coloıation will distinguish this species from any of the preceding and also the less incrassate antennæ; the sterna are as in the other species; the hind tarsi are missing in the type.

Microdota Rey.

The following species seem to be sufficiently allied in general organization to *Microdota amicula* Steph., to be included in the same subgeneric group, at least for the present:

Atheta (Microdota) alamedana n. sp.—Slightly shining, the reticulation distinct, coarse but feeble on the abdomen; punctures fine, not very close, slightly asperulate on the elytra, the pubescence short, not dense; color black or faintly piceous, the elytra brown, the legs pale; head slightly wider than long, parallel, the eyes rather convex, well developed, as long and as prominent as the tempora, the carinæ fine, far from entire; antennæ short, distinctly incrassate, the outer joints mutually similar in form and transverse, the last gradually pointed, barely as long as the two preceding, the second as long as the next two combined; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, feebly arcuate at the sides, the basal angles obtuse but distinct, only slightly blunt, the basal impression feeble, rounded; elytra not quite parallel, evidently shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate laterally; abdomen rather short, narrower than the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, the tergites subequal, the fifth (♂) truncate and coarsely but not strongly crenate, the sixth ventral semicircularly rounded; mesosternum extending but little beyond the middle of the coxæ, the apex finely aciculate, rather far removed from the moderate and angulate metasternal projection, the connecting subdepressed ridge narrowly and strongly convex. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.38 mm. California (Alameda Co.).

A rather obscure small species, agreeing in most of its characters with *amicula*.

Atheta (Microdota) saturata n. sp.—Blackish-piceous, the abdomen black, the elytra scarcely paler than the prothorax, the legs piceous; punctures very fine, the pubescence short, not dense, inconspicuous; surface moderately shining, the reticulation feeble, coarse but feeble on the abdomen; head slightly wider than long, wider basally, the eyes but slightly convex and shorter than the much more prominent and rounded tempora, the carinæ wholly wanting; antennæ dark brown, moderately short, gradually distinctly incrassate, the ninth joint transverse, a little shorter than the tenth, the last gradually acute, rather longer than the two preceding, the second elongate, only a little longer than the third; prothorax as in the preceding but with the basal angles less evident and except in being only a little wider than the decidedly larger head, though more evidently narrower than the elytra, the latter larger, more transverse, much longer as well as wider than the prothorax, not evidently sinuate at the apices; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, subparallel, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth ventral in the type rather produced, with its apex broadly and circularly rounded; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

Very distinct from the preceding in its antennæ, absence of cephalic carinæ and other characters.

Atheta (Microdota) ficta n. sp.—Piceous, the head and abdomen black, the legs pale piceous; surface slightly shining, the reticulation somewhat coarse but not strong, moderate and feeble on the abdomen, where it is transversely disposed posteriorly, the punctures fine, not dense, the vestiture

rather coarse; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes well developed, rather convex, only a little shorter and just visibly less prominent than the tempora; antennæ fuscous, moderately incrassate, rather short, the outer joints mutually similar, transverse, the last obtusely ogival, barely as long as the two preceding, the second longer than the third; prothorax nearly as in *alamedana* in form and relationship with the head and elytra, but with the basal angles less evident, the impression obsolete; elytra rather large, shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate; abdomen rather wide though evidently narrower than the elytra, short, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, the tergites equal; sterna nearly as in *alamedana*, except that the metasternum is much shorter and broader, broadly parabolic; basal joint of the hind tarsi longer, thicker and darker in color than two to four, which are equal. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.42 mm. California (San Mateo),—Baker.

The general form and coloration of this species is not unlike *alamedana*, but the tarsi are of peculiar structure and the metasternal projection quite different.

Atheta (Microdota) properans n. sp.—Dark and uniform piceous-brown, the abdomen more blackish, alutaceous in lustre, finely and densely punctulate, the abdomen with the coarse reticulation almost obsolete, its surface polished and with numerous asperulate punctules; pubescence abundant, short, dark ashy; head well developed, rather transverse, broadening basally, the eyes rather convex and less prominent though barely as long as the tempora, the carinæ fine, far from entire; antennæ short but rather slender, dark brown, only very feebly incrassate, the outer joints but slightly transverse, the last rather obtuse, the second longer than the third, though much shorter than the next two combined; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and correspondingly much narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides somewhat strongly, evenly arcuate, the basal angles obtuse and blunt but rather evident; basal impression small, rounded, feeble though clearly defined; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax, the apices distinctly sinuate externally; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, feebly narrowing and with nearly straight sides throughout; hind tarsi and sterna nearly as in *alamedana* but with the basal joint of the former sensibly shorter than the second. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.42 mm. California (Hydesville, Valley of Eel River, Humboldt Co.).

Distinct from any of the preceding in lustre, sculpture and sinuation of the elytral apices.

Atheta (Microdota) repens n. sp.—Rather more elongate than any of the preceding, slightly shining, the reticulation fine but distinct, feeble and somewhat transversely disposed on the still more shining abdomen, the punctures very fine, not dense, slightly close and feebly asperulate on the elytra, very sparse and feeble on the abdomen; color blackish-piceous, the head and abdomen black, the elytra a little paler though rather dark piceous, the legs blackish-piceous; head wider than long, parallel, the eyes moderately convex, as long and about as prominent as the tempora, the carinæ extending

to about the middle, fine; antennæ rather short, gradually and distinctly incrassate, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last obtuse, shorter than the two preceding, the second much longer than the third but shorter than the next two; prothorax moderately transverse, somewhat wider subapically than basally, with feebly arcuate sides, distinctly wider than the head and rather evidently narrower than the elytral base, the median line finely impressed in basal half; elytra subparallel, only slightly shorter than wide, very much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate laterally; abdomen rather long, much narrower than the elytra though slightly wider at the apex of the fourth tergite than at base, the sixth ventral in the type feebly produced, broadly trapezoidal, with the apex arcuately truncate and the angles broadly rounded. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.42 mm. California (Truckee).

The sterna of this distinct species are nearly as in *alamedana*, except that the metasternal projection is much shorter and more broadly though evidently angulate; the tarsi are rather slender, with the first four joints of the posterior equal.

Atheta (Microdota) perversa n. sp.—Form rather stout and a little larger, black, the elytra dark piceous, the legs pale piceo-flavate; surface slightly shining, closely and very finely punctate and micro-reticulate, the reticulation of the abdomen coarser but almost completely obsolete, its surface polished; pubescence short, rather abundant, dusky-cinereous; head slightly transverse, sensibly broader basally, the eyes about as long as the tempora but less prominent, the carinæ fine, extending to about the middle; antennæ pale brown, moderately short and incrassate, the outer joints evidently wider than long, the last elongate-oval, nearly as long as the two preceding, the basal joints as in the preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, parallel, with rather feebly rounded sides, much wider than the head and evidently though less markedly narrower than the elytra, vaguely flattened or subimpressed medially; elytra moderately transverse; much longer than the prothorax, the apices distinctly though not deeply sinuate externally; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, the sides feebly converging and straight from base to apex, finely, rather closely and evidently punctate, the sixth tergite in the types small, with the apex feebly sinuate medially, the angles broadly rounded; sterna nearly as in the preceding, except that the apex of the mesosternum is less aciculate, being very narrowly truncate at tip, the tarsi similar. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.52 mm. California (Gualala, Mendocino Co.).

In the peculiar form and sculpture of the abdomen this species resembles *properans*, but otherwise it is quite different.

Hilara Rey.

These small slender species are held to form merely a group of *Microdota*. Our representatives are rather numerous and well differentiated, but are evidently congeners of *Hilara palliola* Er., though in nearly every case having the prothorax more developed.

Atheta (Hilara) pennsylvanica Bernh.—Slender, parallel, rather convex, somewhat shining, the reticulation distinct, coarse but feeble on the abdomen; punctures fine, not dense; head and abdomen black, the latter with the first two segments and apex pale testaceous; prothorax pale flavo-testaceous, the elytra darker, piceo-testaceous, the legs pale; vestiture inconspicuous; head slightly wider than long, slightly inflated basally, the eyes not at all prominent and at very much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine, extending scarcely to the middle; antennæ pale brown, short and stout, gradually and distinctly incrassate distally, the basal joint much longer than the second, which is only about one-half longer than wide, much longer than the third, which is constricted basally, the outer joints strongly transverse, separated, the last obtusely ogival; prothorax moderately transverse, widest anteriorly, where it is scarcely evidently narrower than the elytra, distinctly wider than the head, the sides very feebly arcuate, the median line broadly impressed throughout; elytra transverse, the suture impressed, except apically, and only just visibly longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate; abdomen rather long, parallel, almost as wide as the elytra, the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broadly arcuate, becoming very feebly and gradually sinuate medially at apex, with the punctures minute and very sparse. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.3 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.), Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Differs from *palliola* in the much more parallel form, shorter elytra, larger prothorax and wider abdomen.

Atheta (Hilara) unigena n. sp.—Coloration, lustre and sculpture as in the preceding, the abdomen however testaceous, with a blackish cloud involving the fourth and about basal half of the fifth tergites; form much less parallel; head slightly wider than long, not at all dilated basally, the eyes convex, prominent, at more than their own length from the base, more prominent than the tempora, which are parallel and then broadly rounded to the base, the carinæ as in *pennsylvanica;* antennæ pale, nearly as in that species though slightly longer; prothorax much smaller and rather more transverse, parallel and more rounded at the sides, similarly notably wider than the head but very distinctly narrower than the elytra, not impressed; elytra much larger, parallel, moderately transverse, truncate at apex, the humeri much more exposed at base, the suture not impressed but very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, not so parallel, feebly narrowed apically, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the male sexual characters feeble. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.32 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Very distinct from the preceding and more nearly of the type of *palliola*, though differing in its larger and longer antennæ, less parallel abdomen, unimpressed elytıal suture and largeı size.

Atheta (Hilara) validiceps n. sp.—Similar in sculpture, lustre and pubescence to the two preceding but larger, more parallel than in *unigena*, dark rufo-piceous, the head a little darker than the prothorax and elytra, the abdomen

dark testaceous, broadly and indefinitely clouded with blackish except basally and at apex, the legs pale; head large, subquadrate, wider than long, the eyes prominent, at much more than their own length from the base and in the same longitudinal line with the feebly rounded tempora, the carinæ a little longer than in the two preceding but extremely feeble and obsolescent; antennæ differing greatly, a little longer, stout, gradually distinctly incrassate, dark brown, the first joint stouter but equal in length to the second, the latter but little longer than the third, which is narrowed basally but not constricted, the outer joints distinctly but less strongly transverse, the last more pointed; prothorax moderately transverse, just visibly widest before the middle though with the sides moderately and subevenly arcuate, evidently narrower than the elytra and only very slightly wider than the head, the median line feebly and evanescently impressed; elytra slightly shorter than wide, truncate, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, feebly narrowed apically, with the usual thin margins, the fifth tergite not notably long, the sexual characters feeble. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

This species is well differentiated by its large subquadrate head, coloration and antennal characters; the sunken ridge extending anteriorly from the extremely short and broadly subangulate metasternum is narrow and sublaminiform, the four basal joints of the hind tarsi equal.

Atheta (Hilara) nugator n. sp.—Smaller, not parallel, similar in sculpture, the vestiture very inconspicuous, not at all dense; color rufo-piceous, the elytra darker than the prothorax; head and abdomen black, the latter dark rufous apically and through the two basal segments, the legs very pale; head small, very shining, about as long as wide, the eyes convex, at more than their own length from the base, the tempora much less prominent, parallel and then broadly rounding, the carinæ as in *unigena;* antennæ rather short and stout but only very feebly incrassate distally, piceous, faintly paler basally, the basal joint stout and much longer than the second, which is two-thirds longer than wide and much longer than the third, the latter only a little longer than wide, obconic, with straight sides but not at all constricted basally, the outer joints only very moderately transverse; prothorax nearly as in *validiceps* throughout but much wider than the head, distinctly narrower than the elytra, which are shorter than in the preceding species, transverse, the suture evidently though not greatly longer than the prothorax; abdomen relatively broader and only a little narrower than the elytra, otherwise nearly as in *validiceps*, the metasternal projection much more advanced and acutely angulate. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.33 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Readily distinguishable by its smaller size, very much smaller head and retracted tempora.

Atheta (Hilara) libens n. sp.—Similar in sculpture, lustre, pubescence and coloration to *validiceps*, the head large but more transverse and differing

greatly in being swollen basally, so that the rounded tempora are more prominent than the eyes, which are convex and unusually large, being at their own length from the base; carinæ as usual and very far from entire, the antennæ as in that species but larger, similarly rather strongly and gradually incrassate distally, the proportions of the basal joints similar and differing greatly from the *unigena* type; prothorax much less transverse than in *validiceps*, widest anteriorly, the sides much more converging thence to the obtuse basal angles, as wide as the base of the elytra and only just visibly wider than the head, the median line very finely, feebly impressed; elytra nearly similar and with slightly diverging straight sides, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, rather long, the sides perfectly straight and parallel, not converging apically, the posterior tergites similarly longer than the three basal; metasternum behind the coxæ very short and broadly, feebly parabolic. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Differs greatly from *validiceps*, though having the head unusually developed, in that the latter is inflated basally, more transverse and with much larger eyes; it also differs much in the size and form of the prothorax and in its longer and more parallel abdomen.

Atheta (Hilara) sejuncta n. sp.—Form, sculpture, lustre and coloration nearly as in *libens*, the head being large but not so transverse and less inflated basally, almost as long as wide, with the very shallow variolate spaces about the erect sparse hairs better developed; eyes convex, as long and almost as prominent as the rounded tempora, the carinæ unusually long, almost entire; antennæ similar in general type but only very slightly incrassate, notably more slender and with less transverse joints distally than in *libens*, and differing also in having the third joint more elongate and only scarcely visibly shorter than the second,—not much shorter as it is in *libens;* prothorax shorter and more transverse, much more parallel and subevenly, moderately arcuate at the sides throughout, slightly narrower than the base of the elytra and just visibly wider than the head, the fine impressed median line subobsolete; elytra nearly similar but with the suture relatively much longer, being about one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, feebly narrowed apically, shorter than in *libens* and much more nearly resembling that of *validiceps*. Length 1.63 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

In common with *libens*, this species differs from *validiceps* very radically in its basally inflated head and very much larger eyes; from *libens* it differs in its less incrassate antennæ, with a notably more elongate third joint and shorter and less parallel abdomen, in which, as well as in the form of the prothorax, it much more closely resembles *validiceps*. It is rather singular that I should have collected what seem to be five distinct species of this subgenus, including *pennsylvanica*, upon a plot of less than one hundred acres in Rhode Island.

Philhygra Rey.

The species placed below seem to pertain to this subgenus of *Atheta*, but, as usual, vary somewhat in structure, the typical forms having an unusually long mesosternal process, not finely aciculate but blunt and truncate at apex and only very slightly separated from the projecting metasternum.*

Atheta (Philhygra) repanda n. sp.—Nearly parallel, moderately stout, feebly convex, rather dull, finely, closely sculptured, the reticulation of the abdomen feebler, the pubescence abundant but short and inconspicuous; color dark piceous, the head and abdomen blackish, the elytra rather dark brown, the legs pale; head slightly wider than long, subquadrate, the eyes convex and prominent, equal in length to the tempora, the latter less laterally prominent, the carinæ fine and entire; antennæ dark, rather long, only very slightly thickened distally, the first three joints rapidly decreasing in length, the first stoutest, the third scarcely more than one-half longer than wide, obconic, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last gradually pointed and much longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate, distinctly wider than the head but very nearly as wide as the elytra, the median line more or less broadly impressed in more than basal half; elytra moderately transverse, truncate apically, the suture impressed basally and fully a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather wide, parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the first five tergites equal, the sixth (♂) broadly and evenly sinuate at tip in circular arc, the edge slightly wrinkled on the surface; side margin rather thick, the punctures fine, moderately close, the first three tergites finely pallescent at apex; mesosternal process extending to apical third of the coxæ, becoming parallel at the rather broad rounded tip, which is separated from the metasternum by a notably short depression; hind tarsi long, setose, the first four joints equal. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. New Jersey and New York (Ithaca and Catskill Mts.).

May be distinguished readily by the antennal and sternal characters.

Atheta (Philhygra) astuta n. sp.—Less parallel, moderately convex, rather stout, moderately shining, the punctures not dense, fine though unusually strongly asperate, especially the sparse punctures of the head; color blackish throughout, the abdomen dull testaceous basally and at apex and the elytra paler at the humeri, the legs pale flavate; head slightly wider than long, the eyes large, rather convex, longer and more prominent than the tempora, the carinæ fine, subentire; antennæ short, gradually strongly incrassate, the bristling setæ conspicuous, the basal joint very much longer than the second, the latter not evidently longer than the third, neither of the latter two as

*Our German friends have been recently dropping the silent *h*, making *rot* of the old familiar *roth*, but I do not think that this elimination should be carried to the extent of dropping the *h* from generic names, writing as they do *Philygra*, instead of the original *Philhygra*.

much as twice as long as wide, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last gradually pointed, equal in length to the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, the sides parallel and evenly, notably rounded, impressed along the middle only very feebly and toward base, very distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the latter transverse, truncate, parallel, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowing apically, the tergites subequal, the sixth (♂) comparatively narrow, truncate transversely and even, with a small ear-like process at each side, the punctures strong and asperate, moderately numerous; sterna as in the preceding, except that there is a slightly longer interval between the metasternum and the broadly obtuse mesosternal apex. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Pennsylvania (near Philadelphia).

Evidently allied subgenerically to the preceding, in spite of the different type of male sexual modification.

Atheta (Philhygra) frugalis n. sp.—A little smaller and less stout, similar in lustre and sculpture but with the fine and rather close punctures less asperate, somewhat shining; color piceous, the head and abdomen, except apically and toward base, black, the elytra piceo-flavate, the legs flavate; head wider than long, the eyes large, very convex and prominent, much longer and more prominent than the tempora, the carinæ subentire; antennæ rather short, gradually rather strongly incrassate, the basal joint not quite as long as the next two, which are subequal and each nearly twice as long as wide, the outer joints transverse, the last gradually pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, moderately transverse, parallel, the sides subevenly and evidently arcuate, having a small rounded impression at base; elytra moderately transverse, about one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite slightly trapezoidal, as long as the fourth, the sixth (♂) narrowly and feebly sinuate at apex, the sinuate part separated at each side from a small slender process by a very small, narrow and rather deep sinus; metasternal projection unusually short, its apex subparabolic. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable from the preceding by its narrower form, different coloration and by the male sexual characters.

Atheta (Philhygra) leviceps n. sp.—Slender, moderately convex, not parallel, rather dull in lustre, the fine punctures close-set and strongly asperulate throughout; color dark piceous-brown, the elytra paler, brownish-flavate, the legs rather pale piceous; pubescence very short and inconspicuous; head small, orbicular, the eyes large, convex, at scarcely more than half their length from the base, the tempora rapidly converging behind them, the carinæ entire; antennæ short, moderately incrassate, the second joint but little longer than the third, each much shorter than the first, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last gradually pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, with evenly and moderately rounded sides, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra,

unimpressed; elytra rather short and transverse, truncate at apex, the suture narrowly impressed basally and about a fifth longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed apically, finely, somewhat closely punctulate though shining; basal joint of the hind tarsi a little shorter than two to four, which are equal. Length 1.75–2.25 mm.; width 0.38–0.47 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species is aberrant and is scarcely congeneric with the three preceding; the mesosternum is virtually similar in length, but the apex is acutely angulate, though not aciculate, and the depressed ridge thence posteriorly to the angulate metasternum is broadly convex, the coxæ being much more widely separated. There appears to be no male among my four examples, or else the male sexual characters are very feeble.

Atheta (Philhygra) houstoni n. sp.—Subparallel, rather strongly depressed, much flatter above than in any of the preceding, feebly shining, the punctures close but very minute and scarcely at all asperulate even on the elytra; color piceous-black throughout, the elytra pale subflavate, clouded toward the scutellum, the legs pale; vestiture short, rather pale; head quadrate, but little wider than long, the eyes moderately convex, rather large, at nearly three-fourths of their own length from the base, the tempora parallel behind them and equally prominent, rounding basally, the carinæ feeble and not quite entire; antennæ rather long and slender, only very feebly and gradually incrassate, the second joint almost as long as the first, very slender, much longer than the third, which is about twice as long as wide, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last much shorter than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head but only very little narrower than the elytra, widest anteriorly, where the sides are broadly rounded, thence feebly converging and nearly straight to the base, unimpressed; elytra evidently shorter than wide, truncate, the suture a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen perfectly parallel, narrower than the elytra, finely, somewhat sparsely punctulate; hind tarsi as in *leviceps* but shorter. Length 1.82 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Texas (Galveston).

Also aberrant, especially because of its depressed surface and long, rather slender antennæ. The mesosternum is nearly as in *leviceps*, but is separated from the stouter, very broadly angulate metasternum by a longer depressed ridge, which is more strongly convex, the coxæ not so widely separated. No male sexual characters are evident in the two examples.

Adota n. subgen.

The few Pacific coast species placed under this name differ widely in general appearance from any of the preceding subgenera of *Atheta*,

in the small and obtrapezoidal prothorax, duller lustre and sternal characters. The head is devoid of any trace of infra-lateral carinæ. The type is the first species described below:

Atheta (Adota) massettensis n. sp.—Somewhat depressed and alutaceous in lustre, the micro-reticulation dense and strong, feebler on the more shining abdomen, the punctures very fine, close-set and indistinct, the pubescence short but rather coarse, dark cinereous; color deep black throughout, the elytra scarcely visibly picescent, the legs rufo-piceous; head but slightly transverse, parallel, the eyes rather prominent but at much more than their own length from the base, the tempora about similarly prominent, parallel, very feebly arcuate, broadly rounding at base; antennæ rather long and slender, black throughout, scarcely visibly incrassate, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, subequal in length, the former the thicker and more obconic; prothorax slightly transverse and a little wider than the head, subtruncate at apex, strongly rounded at base, the sides converging from apex to base, nearly straight medially, the surface nearly flat except laterally; elytra large, parallel, as long as wide, very much wider and longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel throughout, the fourth and fifth tergites subequal, the sixth (♂) arcuato-truncate at tip, with a small elevated tubercle at each lateral angle and two very short, feeble and blunt tumid median projections, mutually nearly twice as distant as either from the lateral tubercle; mesosternal process extending to apical third of the coxæ, gradually acutely angulate but not aciculate at tip and only moderately distant from the very acutely angulate and long metasternal projection, the intervening space very deeply excavated; hind tarsi moderately long, the basal joint slightly longer than the second, two to four equal and together equaling the fifth. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands (Massett),—J. H. Keen.

This species does not appear to be closely allied to any of those described by Mannerheim or Mäklin.

Atheta (Adota) subintima n. sp.—Closely allied to the preceding but smaller and rather more slender, the coloration, sculpture and vestiture similar; head narrower, the central impression more elongate, the tempora somewhat more swollen; prothorax shorter, nearly similar but more transverse, with the sides more rounded anteriorly, becoming convergent and nearly straight from only slightly before the middle to the base; elytra and abdomen nearly similar but narrower, the male sexual characters also similar, except that the two median projections are nearly flat and not so dorsally swollen as in *massettensis*. Length 2.55 mm.; width 0.6 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen.

This might possibly be regarded as a subspecies of the preceding, but it is constantly smaller and narrower, and the characters relating to the head and prothorax also seem to be constant. Both forms are represented by good series.

Atheta (Adota) gnypetoides n. sp.—General form, coloration and sculpture as in the two preceding but smaller, the micro-reticulation rather feebler and the surface therefore less dull, the stiff dark cinereous vestiture similar; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes at somewhat more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, feebly arcuate, not more prominent; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax but little wider than long and only slightly wider than the head, the sides rounded anteriorly, becoming convergent and nearly straight posteriorly from a little before the middle, unimpressed; elytra very much wider and longer than the prothorax, parallel, as long as wide; abdomen relatively not so narrow as in the two preceding, the parallel sides feebly arcuate posteriorly, the subapical width nearly equaling that of the elytra. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.52 mm. California (Redondo),—Fall.

Evidently congeneric with the preceding far northern forms, but to be readily distinguished by the narrower prothorax, less convex eyes and form of the abdomen; the type is a female, but the male characters probably do not materially differ.

Rovalida n. subgen.

This subgenus seems to represent the preceding on the Atlantic coast and the *Pachnida*, of Europe, the body being of similar rather depressed form and subopaque lustre and with conspicuous pubescence, but differing in the very small antennæ. The mesosternal process extends to slightly behind the middle of the coxæ, the apex being gradually very finely aciculate and well separated by a deep excavation from the somewhat acute apex of the large, angulate metasternal projection. The first four joints of the hind tarsi are not much elongated and are equal, the fifth only as long as the two preceding; other generic characters can be inferred from the following descriptions, the first being the type:*

Atheta (Rovalida) cribraticeps n. sp.—Rather slender, linear, subdepressed, dark rufo-piceous, the head and subapical cloud on the abdomen black, the legs and antennæ throughout rather pale flavo-testaceous; lustre dull, the abdomen shining, the punctures fine, asperulate, close, the vestiture short but coarse, dark cinereous and distinct; head well developed, wider than long, coarsely and closely punctate, very feebly impressed centrally, the eyes rather small, prominent, at one-half more than their own length from the base, the tempora laterally swollen, rounded and more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ very short, scarcely extending to the base of the prothorax, gradually incrassate, the outer joints strongly transverse, the last short, small, obtusely pointed, much shorter

*I at first thought that this subgenus, or perhaps more properly, genus, might be the same as *Halobrecthina* Bernh., but in that group the head has no infra-lateral carinæ.

than the two preceding, the second rather long, subcylindric, the third very much shorter, obconic; prothorax short and strongly transverse, much wider than the head and only slightly narrower than the elytra, slightly widest before the middle, with the sides broadly rounded, becoming a little more convergent and straighter basally, very feebly impressed along the median line; elytra distinctly transverse though much longer than the prothorax, parallel; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel throughout, with straight sides, finely, sparsely punctulate, the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) broad, the apex gradually and rather feebly sinuate medially, rectilinear at each side of the sinus to a very small tuberculate angle at each side, or (♀) with the apex broader and sinuato-truncate medially. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Rhode Island.

It is possible that I may have confused two closely allied species in my series, for in the only series furnishing males, the head is slightly less developed in both sexes, less closely or distinctly punctate and with less swollen tempora than in the three female types. If there are two species, however, they are very closely allied and the sexual characters are likely to be virtually similar in each.

Atheta (Rovalida) piceicornis n. sp.—Similar to the preceding, except that the antennæ are blackish-piceous, paler basally, the second joint less elongate, cylindric, the third only just visibly longer than wide, both moderately and subequally obconic, with straight sides, the third joint not constricted basally; eyes prominent, larger, at their own length from the base, the tempora not laterally swollen; frontal punctures coarse but much less dense than in the preceding; prothorax nearly similar but only just visibly narrower than the elytra, the latter and the abdomen similar, the sixth tergite (♂) with the apex subevenly and very broadly, angularly sinuate from side to side, with the usual very minute tubercle at each side, the surface with a small indentation at each lateral third just behind the middle. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.55 mm. New Jersey.

The structure of the head and antennæ and still wider prothorax will readily distinguish this species from *cribraticeps*.

Atheta (Rovalida) submaritima n. sp.—Similar in coloration, sculpture and vestiture but with the prothorax less transverse and very distinctly narrower than the elytra, the head with smaller and obsolescent punctuation, the second antennal joint longer, the third also longer than in *piceicornis*, very much shorter than the second, both obconic with straight sides throughout, the outer joints not quite so broad or transverse as in *cribraticeps;* male sexual characters as described above for that species, the elytra similar. Length 2.0–2.3 mm.; width 0.53 mm. New Jersey (Atlantic City).

The head is barely visibly swollen toward base and its finer, sparse and much feebler punctuation will serve to identify it at once, especially in conjunction with the relatively much narrower and

less transverse prothorax; it is abundant, and like the other species of this subgenus, occurs on the sandy seabeaches near decomposing animal matter.

Atheta (Rovalida) monroei n. sp.—Nearly similar to the preceding species in coloration, sculpture, dull lustre and distinct vestiture, the head rather smaller though feebly swollen basally, the punctures rather small, feeble and not dense, parted as usual by a parallel-sided smooth median line throughout the length; antennæ only moderately incrassate distally, pale, though gradually dark testaceous apically, the second and third joints both elongate and less unequal than usual, the former subcylindric, the latter obconic and constricted basally, both with the sparse coarse pubescence more than usually noticeable; prothorax much narrower than the elytra though short and strongly transverse, much wider than the head, subangularly prominent at the sides at apical third; elytra and abdomen as usual, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly and feebly sinuate at apex, the sinus anguliform with straight sides, becoming feebly subcrenulate laterally, but without an evident lateral tubercle in the type example, the surface without indentations. Length (extended) 2.7 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

Both the head and pronotum are broadly and very feebly concave or slightly more than flat medially. The last antennal joint is more acutely pointed than in the preceding species and especially the first two.

Panalota n. subgen.

The body in this group is elongate, subparallel, rather depressed, without trace of infra-lateral cephalic carinæ, the elytra very long, the mesosternal process extending nearly to apical fourth of the coxæ, its apex gradually slender but not finely aciculate, separated by a rather short deep interval from the acute apex of the metasternal projection; hind tarsi moderate in length, bristling with very long stiff setæ, the first two joints rather short, equal, the next two longer and also equal. The type is the following:

Atheta (Panalota) setositarsis n. sp.—Piceous, the abdomen darker posteriorly, rather dull, the micro-reticulation strong, obscuring the very fine non-asperate punctures, which are however distinct and asperulate, though sparse on the more shining abdomen, where the reticulation is rather coarse but feebler; pubescence abundant, very short; head suborbicular, nearly as long as wide, the somewhat convex eyes almost as long as the rounding tempora; antennæ rather long, moderately slender, only very slightly incrassate, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second and third greatly elongated, subequal; prothorax only slightly transverse, distinctly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, these three segments increasing uniformly in width, the sides feebly

converging and almost straight from near the apex to the base; elytra parallel, as long as wide, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, with straight sides, the tergites equal in length, the sixth (♂) with the median part of the apex broadly and feebly arcuate, becoming very feebly sinuate medially, this short broad median lobe narrowly separated at each side from a less posterior, small but strong tubercle marking each side of the apex, the sixth ventral plate ogival at tip, the angle at the apex distinct and not blunt. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.68 mm. California (San Francisco).

I obtained of this interesting species only a single rather immature example.

Paradilacra Bernh.

The body is stout to moderately slender, somewhat convex, the lustre dull because of the extremely fine dense punctures and micro-reticulation, this sculpture covering also the entire abdomen in a way wholly foreign to any modification of *Atheta*, so that *Paradilacra* should be considered a distinct genus, or more correctly a subgenus of the genus *Dilacra*, related to *Atheta* in the structure of the sterna and slightly separated coxæ and in having the hypomera visible from the sides in their entirety. There is no vestige of infra-lateral carinæ and the basal joint of the slender hind tarsi is much longer than the second.

I have applied this name *Paradilacra* to the following species, although they differ from the type, named *densissima* by Bernhauer, in having the eyes notably small in size, the elytra shorter and the first three tergites impressed at base, the third almost as strongly as the first two. The tarsi in *Paradilacra densissima* are not described.

Paradilacra persola n. sp.—Only moderately slender, deep black throughout, the antennæ, legs and palpi scarcely less black, the tarsi paler; pubescence very short, fine, dusky; head barely wider than long, the eyes moderately convex, at rather more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, broadly rounded and barely perceptibly fuller than the eyes; antennæ only moderate in length, very slender, barely visibly incrassate, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last obtuse at apex and not as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, the former distinctly the longer; prothorax rather large and convex, moderately transverse, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, widest, with the sides broadly rounded, at about apical third, thence slightly and subrectilinearly narrowed to the base, impressed at the middle at base; elytra moderately transverse, the suture strongly impressed basally, only very little longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel,

with thick margins, dull, the tergites increasing gradually in length from the base, the first three strongly, transversely impressed at base, the truncate fifth with rounded angles, the sixth small, the narrowed apex feebly sinuate medially; mesosternal process extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, gradually finely pointed and very free at apex, moderately distant from the obtusely angulate metasternum, the intermediate ridge broadly convex, the coxæ separated as in *Atheta;* femora stout; basal joint of .the hind tarsi much longer than the second. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.65 mm. California (Monterey).

The minute dense sculpture of the abdomen resembles that so common in *Oxypoda*, and imparts to the species of this genus a peculiar and distinctive appearance. I have been unable to discover any sexual modifications of the abdomen, either in this or the other species.

Paradilacra willametta n. sp.—General coloration, sculpture and dull lustre as in *persola* but more slender and rather more depressed; head more transverse, the eyes less convex, at about their own length from the base, the tempora continuing their curvature and then very broadly rounding to the base, the antennæ more slender, almost filiform, the joints longer than wide, the tenth fully as long as wide, the last more pointed but shorter than the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the latter much less evidently the shorter than in *persola;* prothorax shorter, more transverse, otherwise similar but not impressed at base, the median line very finely and feebly impressed; elytra and abdomen nearly similar, the former much less transverse, the suture much longer than the prothorax, the basal abdominal segments less impressed at base; mesosternal process less finely aciculate at tip, the legs and tarsi nearly similar. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.58 mm. Oregon (Portland).

Readily distinguishable from the preceding by the very slender and subfiliform antennæ, form of the head and prothorax, longer elytra and other characters.

Paradilacra uintana n. sp.—Slender, very moderately convex, dull, almost black throughout, the legs rufo-piceous to paler distally; head nearly as in the preceding, the antennæ very slender but not quite so filiform, the joints elongate, eight to ten from as long as wide to nearly so, the last almost as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the latter slightly the shorter; prothorax nearly as in *willametta* but less transverse and with the sides subparallel and moderately but almost evenly rounded, much wider than the head and only slightly narrower than the elytra, very finely, feebly impressed along the median line; elytra but very little wider than long, much longer than the prothorax, the suture only faintly impressed very near the scutellum; abdomen similar; sterna nearly as in *persola* but with the metasternal projection more elongate and more acutely angulate; three basal joints of the hind tarsi decreasing uniformly and rapidly in length. Length 2.1–2.25 mm.; width 0.53 mm. Utah (Milford) and Nevada (Elko),—Wickham.

This species is distinguishable from *persola* by its smaller size and more slender form, structure of the head and prothorax and much longer elytra, and, from *willametta*, by the less transverse, more parallel and laterally more evenly rounded prothorax and less filiform antennæ.

Paradilacra glenorica n. sp.—More slender than in any of the preceding, moderately convex, nearly similar in coloration and sculpture, the legs piceo-testaceous throughout; head slightly transverse, the eyes moderately convex, at their own length from the base, the tempora parallel and nearly straight to the basal angles, not at all more prominent than the eyes; antennæ feebly incrassate distally, the eighth joint nearly as long as wide, the tenth perceptibly wider than long, the second and third much elongated, the latter evidently the shorter; prothorax distinctly wider than the head, though much less pronouncedly so than in any of the preceding, also only slightly narrower than the elytra, transverse, the parallel sides subevenly and moderately arcuate, slightly straighter basally, widest a little before the middle, the basal impression very feeble; elytra distinctly transverse, the suture very evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, slender, perfectly parallel, with straight sides as usual; sterna nearly as in *persola*, the three basal joints of the hind tarsi gradually and only moderately decreasing in length. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.48 mm. British Columbia (Glenora and Kamloops),—Wickham.

This is the most slender of the four species and is rather more parallel, the head being relatively better developed. Another species of this genus is represented in my cabinet by a single very immature individual from Napa Co., California.

Tarphiota Csy.

The most remarkable characters of this genus, among the other allies of *Atheta*, are the form of the metasternum about the middle coxæ and the proportionally very long second antennal joint, which is as long as the next two combined or very nearly. The middle acetabula are not margined and defined by a sharp line as is almost invariably the case, but are indefinitely limited in the metasternum, the latter advancing between the coxæ and forming an attenuated apex, which gradually descends beneath the acute point of the mesosternal process, becoming more compressed but without trace of the acute limiting line which usually defines the angulate metasternal projection. There can be no doubt that *Tarphiota* is a genus distinct from *Atheta* or any of its subgenera. The species are moderately numerous and exhibit great diversity in size. They all in-

habit the ocean beaches from Alaska to Lower California and, besides *fucicola* Mäkl., and the type of the genus, *pallidipes* Csy., there are in my collection five other species as follows:

Tarphiota debilicollis n. sp.—General form and size, sculpture and opacity as in *pallidipes* and *fucicola*, but with the prothorax relatively much smaller; eyes at nearly their own length from the base; antennæ similarly small, not longer than the head and prothorax, the latter shorter and more transverse, distinctly wider than the head but also much narrower than the elytra, similarly widest before the middle and rectilinearly narrowing basally; elytra also shorter and more transverse, though much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, with straight sides throughout, the reticulation similarly rather coarse but feeble, the lustre of its surface slightly shining, the fine punctures asperulate; legs very pale piceo-flavate. Length (extended) 3.3 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Vancouver Island (Victoria),—Wickham.

The legs in a good series of *fucicola* before me, from Queen Charlotte Islands, are as constantly piceous in color as those of *pallidipes* are pale flavate, and this is a good character distinguishing these two species, which otherwise resemble each other considerably. The present species can be known at once by the smaller, shorter and more transverse prothorax and the more perfectly parallel abdomen.

The four following species are minute when compared with the preceding and, on first sight, might be thought to differ generically; but all the essential generic characters are reproduced in them.

Tarphiota litorina n. sp.—Moderately slender, black and opaque, the abdomen feebly shining, the legs and antennæ piceous, the latter pale basally; head slightly transverse, orbicular, the eyes moderate; antennæ short, throughout nearly as in the larger species; prothorax moderately transverse, evidently though not very greatly wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel, more evenly rounded but still evidently rather more prominent near apical third, the median line feebly and not very finely impressed; elytra parallel, nearly as long as wide, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather slender, much narrower than the elytra, almost perfectly parallel, the small asperulate punctures somewhat close. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California (San Francisco Bay).

This species has the pubescence very short as usual, rather closely decumbent and not at all conspicuous, but in the following, which I regard as a subspecies, the pubescence is notably long and shaggy:

T. hirsutula n. subsp.—General form, coloration and dense opacity as in *litorina*, but a little smaller and with the dark gray and rather stiff pubescence distinctly longer and more conspicuous, the prothorax rather

shorter and perhaps slightly more narrowed basally, the elytra as long as wide, parallel and very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen apparently tapering very feebly from base to apex as in *fucicola*. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. California (Sta. Monica to San Diego).

Tarphiota iota n. sp.—Very small and slender, piceous-black throughout and dull, the abdomen more shining and with the usual small asperulate punctures; antennæ dusky-testaceous, the legs pale flavo-piceous; head moderate, the eyes at scarcely their own length from the base; antennæ small, nearly as usual, except that the second joint is less elongate than in any of the preceding and not quite as long as the next two combined; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, rounded at base, the sides almost evenly rounded but becoming more converging basally; elytra nearly as long as wide, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen slender and parallel. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.32 mm. California (San Francisco).

The smallest and most slender species known to me, differing also in antennal structure to some degree as indicated above.

Tarphiota insolita n. sp.—Form and size somewhat as in *hirsutula* but more parallel, similarly black and dull, the pubescence stiff and similarly distinct; head larger than in the preceding, the antennæ as in *litorina*, the eyes at less than their own length from the base, the setæ very short as usual; prothorax as usual, feebly narrowed toward base, less evidently wider than the head or narrower than the elytra than in the other species, the elytra not quite as long as wide, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather less slender than usual though much narrower than the elytra, similarly punctulate, feebly narrowing apically. Length (contracted) 1.6 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands.

Resembles *litorina* and *hirsutula* but with a rather larger head and notably wider abdomen.

Tarphiota seditiosa n. sp.—Slender, moderately depressed, deep black, opaque, the reticulation very strong, rather coarse and polygonal but feeble on the slightly shining abdomen; legs and antennæ blackish-piceous; punctures fine and obscure, but, on the elytra and especially toward the middle of the pronotum, there are comparatively large areolate punctures bearing the somewhat coarse plumbeous pubescence and not visible except under oblique view; head and antennæ nearly as in *insolita*, the former relatively much smaller; prothorax similar but shorter and more notably wider than the head, evidently narrower than the elytra, narrowed toward base; elytra not so elongate, quite evidently shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen more slender, long and parallel. Length (extended) 2.3 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands. Two similar specimens

Distinguishable readily from *insolita* by its shorter prothorax, more slender form, rather stronger and closer areolate punctures of the pronotum and other features.

Metaxya Rey.

The elongated slender form of the body and closely contiguous middle coxæ, long and usually much more slender antennæ and the general habitus, all distinguish *Metaxya* very clearly from *Atheta* and most of its subgenera, and there seems to me very little doubt of the propriety of considering it a distinct genus in the *Atheta* series. The species are numerous and considerably diversified.

Metaxya bellula n. sp.—Parallel, moderately shining, not very convex, the micro-reticulation distinct, the punctures very fine, rather close-set but inconspicuous, the pubescence short, palish but not at all conspicuous; head black, convex, rather shining, slightly transverse, the eyes at fully their own length from the base, the tempora not more prominent, broadly arcuate and converging to the base, the carinæ distinct, not entire; antennæ dusky rufous, brighter basally, rather long, gradually and markedly incrassate distally, the outer joints not quite as long as wide, the last as long as the preceding two, the second and third much elongated, the former distinctly the longer; prothorax piceo-rufous, only slightly transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides though feebly subangulate before the middle, the apex rather narrower than the rounded base, much wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, the basal impression distinct; elytra and legs pale brownish-flavate, the former slightly dusky broadly about the scutellum, shorter than wide, the suture a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, with straight sides, black, pale at apex and finely rufescent at the apices of the basal segments, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly rounded, the sixth ventral plate gradually narrowing, with evenly arcuate sides, the apex with a shallow circular sinus limited at each side by a distinct though only moderately prominent angle. Length 2.7–2.9 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Evidently related to *proterminata* Bernh., but apparently more shining, with less conspicuous pubescence, a smaller head and less acute and prominent teeth limiting the sinus of the sixth male ventral plate.

Metaxya discrepans n. sp.—More slender and less parallel, shining, the micro-reticulation rather feeble, the punctures very fine, close-set, more asperate and distinct on the elytra, the vestiture short, somewhat coarse, evident; color pale testaceous, the elytra more flavate, the head and abdomen rufo-piceous, the latter clouded with black before the apex; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes convex, anterior, the tempora much longer, rather less prominent, parallel, nearly straight, rounding only basally, the carinæ very feeble, not entire; antennæ pale, rather long and only very slightly incrassate, the outer joints fully as long as wide, the last not quite as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the former slightly the longer; prothorax small, nearly as long as wide, distinctly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sides feebly arcuate,

widest well before the middle, not impressed; elytra almost as long as wide, much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the sixth ventral plate (♂) gradually narrowing, with nearly straight sides, to the narrow and truncate apex, the angles blunt; mesosternal process very short, broadly angulate, the apex not at all prolonged and rather blunt; basal joint of the hind tarsi evidently shorter than two to four, which are equal. Length 2.65 mm.; width 0.58 mm. Iowa (Keokuk).

Very distinct from any other species in its small prothorax, peculiar head and male sexual characters.

Metaxya invenusta n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather shining, the reticulation feeble, the punctures fine, asperulate but not close-set and very inconspicuous; color dark piceous, the head and abdomen black, the legs piceous; head moderately transverse, the eyes at rather more than their own length from the base, the tempora behind them at first parallel, then broadly rounding to the base, the carinæ feeble, far from entire; antennæ moderately long, rather slender, very feebly incrassate, black throughout, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the second and third elongate, the former the longer as usual; prothorax very moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and very evidently narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel and evenly, moderately arcuate, widest at the middle, scarcely at all impressed; elytra moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, with straight sides; mesosternal process broadly triangular but with the apex acicularly prolonged to the middle of the coxæ, the metasternal projection short and broadly angulate; four basal joints of the hind tarsi moderately elongate, equal. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Utah (southwestern), —Weidt.

This is a rather obscure species, not wholly typical in some respects like the preceding, though apparently not subgenerically different from *Metaxya*. The type is a female.

Metaxya elusa n. sp.—Subparallel and very moderately convex, rather shining, the punctures fine and not dense; color piceous, the elytra paler and slightly more flavate, clouded about the scutellum, the head and abdomen black, the legs very pale, the antennæ dark, paler basally; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes at fully one-half more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel and broadly arcuate, being, at the middle, rather more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ fine and not entire; antennæ somewhat shorter than usual, gradually and moderately incrassate, the outer joints very obviously shorter than wide, the second and third much elongated and unequal as usual; prothorax but slightly wider than long, a little wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with the sides nearly straight, rounding anteriorly, the basal angles obtuse but evident, scarcely at all impressed; elytra but slightly wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel; metasternum transverse, very feebly and obtusely cuspid medially; four basal joints

of the hind tarsi equal. Length (strongly contracted) 1.9 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

Distinguishable by its rather small size, antennæ and subtransverse metasternum.

Metaxya bracata n. sp.—Parallel, rather convex and shining, the punctuation very fine and inconspicuous; color dark piceous, the head and abdomen black, the latter paler only at the extreme tip and feebly along the apices of the basal segments, the elytra pale, dusky about the scutellum, the legs very pale; head moderately transverse, the eyes at distinctly more than their own length from the base, the tempora scarcely visibly swollen, the carinæ very fine, feeble and far from entire; antennæ red-brown, moderately long, rather stout, slightly incrassate, the outer joints evidently wider than long, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated and subequal, the third if anything a little longer and not, as usual, shorter than the second; prothorax large, nearly as wide as the elytra, very distinctly wider than the head, parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, which are gradually converging and more arcuate anteriorly, evidently wider than long, finely, feebly impressed along the median line and rather strongly before the scutellum; elytra slightly wider than long, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the border narrowing rapidly on the fifth tergite, which is much longer than the fourth, the sixth broadly arcuato-truncate at tip, with rounded angles; four basal joints of the hind tarsi elongate, the first a little shorter than the second. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.63 mm. Nevada (Reno).

Two perfectly similar examples of this fine species, probably males, were taken by the writer near the Truckee River.

Metaxya deceptor n. sp.—Much like the preceding in all its structural characters but somewhat more slender and less convex, less parallel, nearly similar in coloration but with the abdomen paler to a greater extent apically, the antennæ not pale brown but black and more slender but otherwise nearly similar, the last joint still more evidently shorter than the two preceding; head distinctly smaller, the tempora evidently swollen behind the eyes, the carinæ fine but almost entire; prothorax nearly similar but very much more greatly exceeding the head in width, not quite as wide as the elytra, the basal impression distinct; elytra shorter and more transverse, the suture but very little longer than the prothorax; abdomen similar throughout, the sixth ventral plate similarly broadly arcuato-truncate at tip. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.6 mm. New Mexico (Gallup),—Wickham.

Closely allied to *bracata* but readily separated by its relatively smaller head, shorter, more transverse elytra and blackish antennæ. The type is probably a male.

Metaxya discreta n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather shining the reticulation feeble, the punctures very fine, not close, inconspicuous the pubescence not dense, rather coarse; color dark piceous, the head and

abdomen black, the latter barely perceptibly paler at apex, the elytra moderately pale, clouded near the scutellum, the legs very pale; head nearly as long as wide, the long parallel tempora arcuate and a little more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ fine, extending only a little beyond the middle; antennæ dark brown, rather short, gradually and distinctly incrassate, the outer joints rather transverse, the last oval, rapidly pointed and not as long as the two preceding, the third shorter than the second, both much elongated; prothorax very moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and obviously narrower than the elytra, somewhat prominently rounded at the sides and widest near apical third, thence feebly narrowing with straighter sides to the base, the median line wholly unimpressed, the basal impression moderate; elytra moderately transverse, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite, as usual, longer than the fourth, the sixth ventral plate in the type broadly arcuate at apex; metasternum not advancing between the coxæ and feebly arcuate, the longitudinal sunken ridge between the coxæ as usual very acute. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Nevada (Reno).

I obtained a single specimen of this species near the Truckee River. It is not closely related to any other known to me, being readily identifiable by the rather short antennæ, with transverse penultimate joints and other characters as stated.

Metaxya adjuncta n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, rather shining, the punctures very fine, closer and slightly more asperulate on the elytra, the vestiture somewhat scanty and inconspicuous; color black, the elytra very dark rufo-piceous, the legs pale flavate; head but little wider than long, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, the tempora not more prominent, parallel, then broadly rounding to the base, the carinæ fine, not entire; antennæ rather short, black, gradually and evidently incrassate, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last about as long as the two preceding, the second longer than the third; prothorax evidently wider than long, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, the latter slightly converging and rounding anteriorly, only a little wider than the head and obviously narrower than the elytra, the basal impression distinct, extending slightly along the median line; elytra large, wider than long, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, apparently narrowing very slightly apically, the small sixth ventral plate in the type evenly semicircular; metasternum forming a broad but evident angle. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.55 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

A single example, probably female, of this small species was taken by the author twenty-four years ago. It is not closely related to any of the preceding.

Metaxya fatua n. sp.—Nearly parallel, rather shining, piceous, the head darker, the abdomen largely black subapically, the legs very pale, the antennæ dark brown, paler basally; pubescence rather coarse and distinct but not dense; head well developed, rather transverse, the tempora fully as

long as the eyes and noticeably swollen, the carinæ fine, not entire; antennæ moderate in length, gradually and distinctly incrassate, the outer joints evidently transverse, the second longer than the third; prothorax transverse, much wider than the head, widest at apical third, where it is as wide as the base of the elytra and where the sides are rather strongly rounded, thence converging and straighter to the base, the basal angles almost obliterated, obtusely rounded, the surface moderately convex, almost unimpressed; elytra not quite as long as wide, much longer than the prothorax and not paler except toward the humeri; abdomen parallel, slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.55 mm. California (Truckee).

A small species of obscure coloration but of nearly normal parallel form.

Metaxya famula n. sp.—Body more slender and much less parallel than in the preceding, the coloration nearly similar, the elytra uniform dark piceous; surface rather shining, the pubescence shorter and finer; head smaller, nearly as long as wide, the tempora longer than the eyes and scarcely visibly more prominent; antennæ nearly similar but a little shorter, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax much smaller, only a little wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, only slightly transverse, subparallel and almost evenly, feebly arcuate at the sides, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, longer in the female, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sixth ventral rather broadly rounded (♂) or semicircularly so (♀); tarsi as in *fatua*. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.5 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

This is an inconspicuous species of the same general type as the preceding, but differing in the smaller head and especially its much smaller prothorax; the elytra are so much longer in some examples than in others as to be inexplicable, except as a sexual peculiarity.

Metaxya impotens n. sp.—Parallel, very moderately convex, somewhat shining, the punctures minute but asperulate, not very close-set even on the elytra; color piceous, the abdomen blackish except apically, the elytra pale, feebly clouded near the scutellum, the legs very pale flavate, the antennæ red-brown; head well developed, distinctly wider than long, the tempora much longer and a little more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ feeble and short; antennæ moderately long, rather thick, feebly incrassate, the outer joints evidently wider than long, the last as long as the two preceding, the second longer than the third; prothorax large, moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and about as wide as the base of the elytra, parallel, widest well before the middle, where the sides are broadly arcuate, straighter basally, very obsoletely impressed along the middle; elytra nearly as long as wide, the straight sides feebly diverging from base to apex, distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel; metasternum transverse, not advancing, very feebly arcuate medially; four basal joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island.

A small but distinct species having the characteristically parallel form of *Metaxya*. Specimens from Ithaca, New York, are very similar and perhaps identical, though apparently having the antennæ a trifle shorter and the prothorax not so wide and rather less asperately punctate.

Metaxya delectans n. sp.—Elongate, rather depressed, not parallel, feebly shining, the micro-reticulation distinct, the punctures minute and not close-set, the vestiture rather long and coarse; color piceous, the head and abdomen black, the latter pale apically, the elytra moderately pale, infumate basally, the legs pale piceo-flavate; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes unusually large, at about their own length from the base, the tempora subparallel and not as prominent as the eyes, then broadly rounded to the base, the carinæ distinct though far from entire; antennæ long and slender, very feebly and gradually incrassate, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last not quite as long as the two preceding, the second greatly elongated and longer than the third; prothorax about as long as wide, subparallel, the sides feebly, rather unevenly arcuate, distinctly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, the sides just visibly most prominent near apical third, unimpressed; elytra large, very long, apparently longer than wide, nearly parallel, with straight sides, very much wider and longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sixth ventral plate (♂) prominent, the sides gradually and arcuately converging, the middle of the apex with a small and almost semicircular emargination, the limiting angles of which are sharp but not prominent; basal joint of the hind tarsi very slightly longer than the second. Length 3.3 mm.; width 0.68 mm. Oregon (Lane Co.).

This very distinct species should perhaps be subgenerically separated from *Metaxya*, but there seem to be no very radical structural differences, notwithstanding the peculiarity of habitus. It is probably related to *californica* Bernh., but not closely, as the head does not have an "unpunktierten Flech" at the middle, the prothorax much smaller and narrower and the elytra much more elongate.

The two following species are apparently members of the *Metaxya* group, though some of their features are not so typical as in the European species:

' **Metaxya plutonica** n. sp.—Parallel, only feebly convex, deep black, the elytra scarcely visibly picescent, the legs piceous-black; vestiture fine, short, dark cinereous and inconspicuous, the punctures very fine, close but not asperate on the elytra; micro-reticulation distinct, finer and transversely wavy on the abdomen, the lustre moderately shin ng throughout; head large, transverse, rapidly widening to the base, the eyes rather small, much shorter and less prominent than the tempora, the carinæ wholly obsolete;

antennæ long and heavy, gradually incrassate, all the joints longer than wide, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the latter the longer; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head, but, at the middle, as wide as the base of the elytra, the sides parallel and evenly, rather strongly arcuate; elytra slightly shorter than wide, the sides feebly diverging from the base, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate laterally; abdomen long, slightly narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, the first five tergites nearly equal in length; middle coxæ almost contiguous, the metasternum not transverse but moderately angulate; tarsi slender, the basal joint of the posterior slightly shorter than the second. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.68 mm. New Hampshire (Mt. Washington).

At first this species seemed to be the *angusticornis*, of Bernhauer, from the same region, but his description, in regard especially to the elytra, will not at all apply. The species is aberrant slightly in sternal structure.

Metaxya subfusca n. sp.—Elongate, scarcely convex, alutaceous, very finely and closely micro-reticulate and very minutely, closely punctulate; vestiture rather dense, short; color piceous-brown, the head and abdomen, except the fine apices of the segments, black, the legs very pale; head but slightly transverse, parallel, with rounded basal angles as usual, the eyes at a little less than their own length from the base, the carinæ short, extending only to the middle; antennæ dark brown, slightly paler basally, moderate in length, stout, very gradually and moderately incrassate, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last unusually short, not as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated, the latter slightly the longer; prothorax only slightly transverse, evidently though not greatly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, parallel and moderately rounded at the sides; elytra only moderately transverse, much longer than the prothorax, the sides feebly diverging from base to apex; abdomen parallel, narrower than the elytra, elongate, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth, the sixth (♀) rounded, the punctures minute, feeble and sparse; hind tarsi rather long, the first four joints equal, the first only very slightly shorter than the second; mesosternal process becoming extremely finely drawn out and aciculate, extending nearly to apical third of the coxæ, which are contiguous over the depressed acute longitudinal ridge to the apex of the rather broad but angulate metasternum. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.68 mm. California (Gualala, Mendocino Co.).

A very distinct species, of which the type is apparently a female.

Valenusa Csy., is a subgenus of *Metaxya* and not of *Amischa*, as previously announced.

Aloconota Thoms.

Although having an elongate form of body, somewhat as in *Metaxya* and quite unlike *Atheta*, and with the middle coxæ contiguous or nearly so, also unlike the latter genus, the species of *Aloconota*

differ from *Metaxya* in having the metasternum more or less extensively produced between the coxæ and acutely angulate. *Disopora* and probably *Dinaræa*, *Taphrodota* and *Terasota* should be considered subgeneric groups of *Aloconota*.

Aloconota admista n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, subparallel, somewhat alutaceous, the reticulation strong, the punctures very fine and not dense though asperulate, the abdomen transversely strigilate in wavy broken microscopic lines; vestiture rather short, evident; color dark rufopiceous, the head and abdomen black, the legs pale piceo-flavate; head well developed, with a small central impression, the tempora much longer than the rather small eyes and slightly more prominent, parallel and rounded, the carinæ completely obsolete; antennæ fuscous, paler basally, moderate in length, notably stout, moderately incrassate, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last almost as long as the two preceding, the elongate second and third equal; prothorax slightly transverse, widest well before the middle, where the sides are rounded, thence converging and straight to the obtuse but unrounded angles, anteriorly distinctly wider than the head and very nearly as wide as the elytral base, the median line rather broadly and distinctly impressed; elytra moderately transverse, with slightly diverging sides, the punctures close and strongly asperulate, the suture a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, the tergites one to five equal; mesosternal process not extending quite to the middle of the coxæ, its apex very acute, the metasternal projection rather long, acutely angulate, separated from the former by a deeply sunken interval of much more than its own length. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

The asperulate sculpture, general form of the prothorax and sombre coloration will render the identification of this species at all times certain.

Aloconota incertula n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather shining, the punctures very fine and inconspicuous, stronger, dense and asperulate on the elytra; color piceous-black throughout, the elytra feebly paler only at the apex, especially externally, the legs very pale; head transversely orbicular, unimpressed, the tempora a little longer than the eyes, broadly rounding to the base, the carinæ fine, strong and perfectly entire; antennæ red-brown, paler basally, moderately short, slender basally, gradually rather strongly incrassate distally, the outer joints transverse, the last stout, gradually pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, equal; prothorax slightly transverse, distinctly wider than the head and much narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides broadly angular well before the middle, very obsoletely impressed along the middle basally; elytra large, slightly wider than long, nearly parallel, much longer than the prothorax, the apices deeply sinuate externally abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowing a little apically, the fifth tergite not as long as the fourth; sterna nearly as in the preceding species, the metasternal projection not quite so long or acute; basal joint of the hind tarsi slightly

shorter than two to four, which are equal, the tarsal setæ few in number but long and very stiff. Length 2.35 mm.; width 0.58 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

I am uncertain as to the position of this species but leave it under *Aloconota* for the present; it differs profoundly from the preceding in the unusually well developed infra-lateral cephalic carinæ and in having a deep outer sinus at the apex of each elytron.

The three following species constitute the subgenus *Terasota* Csy.

Aloconota (Terasota) perdita n. sp.—Moderately stout, only slightly convex, somewhat alutaceous, the abdomen shining, the punctures fine, feebly asperulate, dense, the pubescence short, not conspicuous; color piceous-black, the abdomen deep black, the elytra barely perceptibly less dark, the legs pale flavate; head well developed, slightly transverse, the tempora longer and fuller than the eyes, rounded and parallel; carinæ completely wanting; antennæ very long and slender, scarcely visibly and very gradually incrassate, all the joints notably elongate, the last long, gradually pointed, almost as long as the two preceding, the second and third relatively only moderately elongate, equal; prothorax rather small, moderately transverse, evidently wider than the head but much narrower than the elytra, widest at apical third, where the sides are somewhat prominently rounded, the base and apex equal in width; ante-scutellar impression large, transversely oval; elytra nearly as long as wide, subparallel, much longer than the prothorax, the outer sinus at the apices subobsolete; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally but evidently narrowing apically, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth; metasternal projection moderate in length, angulate; basal joint of the hind tarsi longer than any one of two to four. Length 2.9 mm.; width 0.65 mm. California (Gualala, Mendocino Co.).

The three species preceding are very heterogeneous, and in a more detailed classification of the Athetids would be assigned to different genera or subgenera, of which *Terasota* is one. The present species differs from both of the preceding in its very long and slender antennæ, with all the joints elongate, which is one of the distinctive characters of the subgenus. The male of *perdita* has a strong and slender discal tubercle on the fifth tergite, at about the central point of the disk and inclining backward, the sixth tergite with two approximate obtuse swollen median teeth, more approximate than either from a slender lateral process.

Aloconota (Terasota) brunneipes Csy.—Slender, moderately convex, dark piceous, the abdomen blackish, slightly paler apically, the elytra not distinctly paler, the legs pale flavate; head rather small, slightly wider than long, the eyes rather large, prominent, the tempora of equal length and lateral prominence, parallel, then broadly rounding to the base, the carinæ wholly wanting;

antennæ long and very slender, all the joints elongate, the second and third long, equal; prothorax rather small, only slightly transverse, distinctly wider than the head and very much narrower than the elytra, widest and with the sides subprominently rounded before the middle, not definitely impressed; elytra slightly transverse, the punctures very fine and dense but not conspicuous, the suture much longer than the prothorax, the sinus of the elytral apices obsolescent; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowing slightly apically, the fifth tergite (♂) with a slender tubercle at the centre, the sixth with characters almost exactly as in *perdita*, the sterna similar, the hind tarsi slender, with the first joint much longer than the second and following. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Central New York.

Differs from *perdita* in its more slender form but it is completely congeneric. The original type of this species, which was a female, was lost, but fortunately I found a male which serves for the above description.

Aloconota (Terasota) intecta n. sp.—Slender but more parallel than the last, similar in coloration, lustre and pubescence, the close punctuation very fine; head very well developed, distinctly transverse, the eyes very convex and prominent, a little longer and decidedly more prominent than the tempora; central short canaliculation similar to that of the two preceding, the carinæ fine but strong and completely entire; antennæ rather long, very slender, dusky, paler basally, not incrassate but filiform, all the joints elongate, the tenth almost one-half longer than wide, the last equally slender, much shorter than the two preceding, the second and third relatively moderately more elongate, equal; prothorax larger, more transverse, slightly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel, subevenly and very moderately arcuate, the median line feebly impressed basally; elytra distinctly shorter than wide though a third longer than the prothorax, the apices as in the preceding; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, not narrowing toward tip of the fifth tergite, the sixth (♀) very large, semicircular; sterna nearly as in the preceding, the basal joint of the hind tarsi, however, not longer than the second. Length 3.4 mm.; width 0.65 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

Described from a single female, which represents a species almost undoubtedly congeneric with the two preceding, but differing remarkably in having well developed infra-lateral cephalic carinæ and a basal joint of the hind tarsi not longer than the second; the notably prominent and well developed eyes are also distinctive.

Hydrosmecta Thoms.

The following small frail insects are assigned to this genus, having, as in *longula*, the middle coxæ contiguous, the mesosternum short and the metasternum transverse and not projecting anteriorly;

but they differ a good deal among themselves in antennal structure, the first two being congeneric with *longula* in this and other respects, but the last five are aberrant. Sexual characters are not distinct except in *callidula*.

Hydrosmecta dulcis n. sp.—Slender, feebly convex, rather shining, extremely minutely and closely but inconspicuously punctulate, the abdomen less closely; color dark piceous, the head and abdomen black, the elytra moderately pale, infuscate basally, the legs pale; pubescence short, close; head nearly as long as wide, parallel, rounded at base, the tempora fully as long as the eyes, which are setose and not prominent, the carinæ wholly wanting; antennæ rather pale red-brown, slender, rather long, only very feebly incrassate, the ninth joint almost, the tenth fully, as long as wide, the last elongate-oval, nearly as long as the two preceding, the second much elongated, distinctly longer than the third; prothorax very slightly transverse, as wide as the head but evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, slightly widest anteriorly, with the sides feebly arcuate, the median line very obsoletely impressed; elytra slightly transverse, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, linear, elongate, parallel and straight at the sides, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Wisconsin (Bayfield),—Wickham.

The ninth and tenth antennal joints are mutually less unequal and the eleventh relatively longer than in *longula*.

Hydrosmecta caduca n. sp.—Very slender, scarcely at all convex, alutaceous, the abdomen more shining; color pale piceous-brown, the elytra still paler, the abdomen clouded, except basally and at apex, the legs pale flavate; sculpture very minute and close; head subquadrate, the eyes rather large, convex and prominent, fully as long as the rather less prominent tempora, the carinæ present but extremely short and basal; antennæ rather pale, very long, slender and filiform, not incrassate, the ninth joint much longer than wide, the tenth still slightly longer, the last slender but much shorter than the two preceding, the second longer than the third; prothorax nearly as in *dulcis;* elytra about as long as wide, parallel, much longer as well as wider than the prothorax; abdomen only moderately narrower than the elytra, shorter, parallel though with somewhat arcuate sides; hind tarsi short, the four basal joints short and equal. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.27 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Readily distinguishable by its slender form and long slender filiform antennæ.

Hydrosmecta callidula n. sp.—Larger and relatively stouter than either of the preceding, rather depressed, moderately shining, the punctures extremely fine and close, sparse on the abdomen; color piceous, the elytra but little paler, the legs pale flavate; head rather large, nearly as long as wide, with an impressed central fovea, the eyes large, convex, more prominent than the rounding and converging tempora, the carinæ fine but complete

and very distinct; antennæ long, slender though gradually and very evidently incrassate, the ninth joint nearly, the tenth fully as long as wide, the last almost as long as the two preceding, the third shorter than the second; prothorax rather transverse and a little wider than the head, slightly though very distinctly narrower than the elytra, widest and with rather strongly rounded sides anteriorly, somewhat broadly, feebly impressed along the middle; elytra not as long as wide, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen only moderately narrow, parallel, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth, the sixth (♂) rectilinearly truncate, the edge finely and feebly serrulate, the sixth ventral plate rather narrow, parabolic; middle coxæ and sterna as in *Atheta;* the former not contiguous, the metasternum advancing and angulate between the coxæ. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (San Bernardino Mts.),—Fall.

This species is not strictly a *Hydrosmecta*, but is much more closely allied to *Atheta*, not only in its sterna but in the fully developed infra-lateral carinæ of the head. In general facies, however, and particularly in its very long and slender antennæ, it resembles the present genus, with which I leave it rather than propose another generic name. The two following species also are only provisionally placed in *Hydrosmecta*, as the antennæ are widely different and purely Athetid.

Hydrosmecta benigna n. sp.—Very slender, linear, feebly convex, slightly shining, the punctures very fine, close-set, coarser and more asperate but sparse on the abdomen; color rather pale piceous-brown throughout, the abdomen slightly blackish except basally and at apex, the elytra not paler, the legs pale flavate; head well developed, nearly as long as wide, the tempora somewhat swollen and as long as the eyes, the carinæ fine but evident, not entire; antennæ infuscate, rather short, somewhat rapidly and distinctly incrassate, the outer joints very evidently transverse, the last nearly as long as the two preceding, the second much longer than the third; prothorax slightly wider than long, only just visibly wider than the head, a little narrower than the elytra, widest anteriorly, where the sides are subprominently rounded, the median line feebly impressed basally; elytra not quite as long as wide, distinctly longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel and linear, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth; middle coxæ subcontiguous, the mesosternum short, the metasternum transverse, only very slightly subangulate medially; hind tarsi rather short, the four basal joints equal. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.31 mm. California (Fisk's Mill, Sonoma Co.).

This species and the following will also have to be removed ultimately and placed near *Atheta*, but I leave them here for the present because of their slender linear form, short metasternum and other characters that suggest *Hydrosmecta*.

Hydrosmecta jugalis n. sp.—Coloration, sculpture and the inconspicuous vestiture as in the preceding, the form more slender; head and carinæ nearly similar, the tempora similarly rather swollen but longer, the eyes smaller, much shorter than the tempora; antennæ similarly short and distinctly incrassate but less strongly so, the outer joints distinctly less transverse; prothorax similar, only very little wider than the head; elytra about as long as wide, parallel, distinctly wider and very much longer than the prothorax, parallel, nearly flat, the apices, as in all the preceding, without sinus near the sides; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, at the apex of the fifth tergite slightly wider than the elytra, the diverging sides perfectly straight, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth; middle coxæ contiguous, the metasternal margin transverse; tarsi rather short, the first four joints but slightly elongate and equal. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.28 mm. California (Booneville, Mendocino Co.).

The peculiar form of the abdomen, increasing in width posteriorly and widest at the apex of the fifth segment, will distinguish this species very readily from the preceding, with which it is evidently closely allied.

The *Hydrosmectina subtilior*, of Bernhauer, is probably a *Thecturota*.

The two following species are also appended and placed provisionally in *Hydrosmecta*.

Hydrosmecta subparilis n. sp.—Rather feebly convex, alutaceous, black, the abdomen most deeply so, the elytra blackish-piceous, the legs flavo-piceous; punctures very minute and close-set, larger and asperate but not so dense on the abdomen; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes large, prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent, the carinæ fine but nearly complete; antennæ long, gradually feebly incrassate, blackish throughout, the first three joints long, very slowly decreasing in length, all the other joints longer than wide, except the tenth which is as long as wide, the eleventh slender, as long as the two preceding; prothorax only very moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytral base, widest near apical third, where the sides are rather strongly rounded, thence converging slightly and straighter to the base, having a small transverse impression at base; elytra but slightly wider than long, parallel, the suture fully one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen only a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, asperately punctate to the tip, the fifth tergite a little longer than the fourth; hind tarsi rather short, the first four joints subequal. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.43 mm. California (Booneville, Mendocino Co.).

The sterna and middle coxæ are obscured in the type by gum, but the general facies and the antennæ indicate that the species belongs in this part of the Athetid series, though it is certainly not a typical *Hydrosmecta*.

Hydrosmecta rarula n. sp.—Slender, subparallel, moderately convex, rather shining, dark testaceous, the elytra more yellowish; head and abdomen black or nearly so, the latter feebly rufescent basally and very pale at apex, the legs pale; head nearly as long as wide, feebly inflated basally, the eyes at rather more than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine and feeble but subentire; antennæ moderately long, somewhat thick and very gradually incrassate, fuscous, pale basally, the second joint as long as the first but thinner, the third shorter, the fourth evidently as long as wide, the fifth cylindric, fully as long as wide, the outer joints distinctly wider than long, the last rather small, ogival, not as long as the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, widest near apical third, where the sides are rounded, the sides more converging and straighter basally, slightly wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytral base, the median line finely but distinctly impressed throughout; elytra slightly transverse, with very feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, the apices feebly sinuato-truncate externally; abdomen rather long and slender, perfectly parallel, with straight sides, finely, sparsely punctate, the fifth tergite slightly longer than the fourth; middle coxæ contiguous, the mesosternal process extremely short, not extending to the middle and finely cuspid at tip, separated from the transverse and feebly arcuate metasternum by a very large deep excavation. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.35 mm. New York (Ithaca).

The punctures throughout are very fine and not dense, becoming closer but only feebly asperulate on the less shining elytra.

Noverota n. gen.

The middle coxæ are contiguous, the mesosternum short and broadly angulate, the metasternum transverse, not advancing anteriorly, these characters being as in *Hydrosmecta;* but the body is not so slender, the antennæ very strongly incrassate and stout as a rule, the facets of the eye variable, being sometimes rather coarse, and the hind tarsi have the joints decreasing slowly in length, with the first more or less evidently longer than the second, except in *scenica*, where the first four joints are equal. The coloration is a somewhat notable feature. The first species may be regarded as the type, as in all other cases where the type is not specifically named:

Noverota ornatella n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, shining, the reticulation obsolete, the abdomen without trace of any form of ground sculpture; punctures rather coarse but not asperate, close-set, the abdomen with conspicuous and rather close-set asperate punctures; vestiture not conspicuous; color pale testaceous, the head and elytra somewhat darker, the latter with a pale apical border, the pale abdomen with a black cloud on the third and fourth tergites, the legs pale; head closely cribrate, subquad-

rate, the eyes moderate, at much more than their own length from the base, convex, the facets moderate, the long tempora parallel, not so prominent as the eyes, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ rather short, gradually distinctly though moderately incrassate, the ninth joint transverse, the longer tenth nearly as long as wide, the last large, ogivally pointed, longer than the two preceding, the second and third only very moderately elongate, the latter slightly the shorter; prothorax rather large, slightly transverse, much wider than the head, subequal in width to the elytra, parallel, the sides just visibly arcuate, the angles all distinct, unimpressed; elytra rather transverse, the suture evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen only very little narrower than the elytra, with thick margins, parallel, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth; hind tarsi rather long, plentifully setose. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.37 mm. New Jersey.

The striking coloration, transversely parallelogrammic prothorax and asperate punctures of the abdomen, will readily identify this species.

Noverota decora n. sp.—Slender, shining, the sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the vestiture sparse and inconspicuous; color pale rufo-piceous, the head blackish, the elytra rather dark drab, with a broad and even, pale apical border; abdomen throughout bright rufous, the fourth tergite with a small black cloud, the legs flavate; head wider than long, the eyes convex, very coarsely and densely faceted, at their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent, parallel, then broadly rounded to the base, the carinæ feeble but entire; antennæ fuscous, pale basally, moderately short, gradually incrassate, the ninth joint transverse, the tenth much longer, nearly as long as wide, the last oval, as long as the two preceding, the second and third notably elongate, equal; prothorax very moderately transverse, wider than the head, not quite so wide as the elytra, parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, the base more rounded than in the preceding, unimpressed; elytra rather short and transverse, the suture evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen slender, with rather thick margins, much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite very much longer than the fourth; tarsi slender, the first joint of the posterior notably longer than the second. Length 1.62 mm.; width 0.28 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Distinguishable at once from *ornatella* by the larger, more coarsely faceted eyes, more elongate second and third antennal joints, more slender form of body and other features.

Noverota improvisa n. sp.—Coloration and sculpture nearly as in *decora*, the punctures on the head and pronotum rather smaller and less close than in *ornatella;* head slightly wider than long, the eyes rather shorter than the tempora and equally prominent, moderately coarsely faceted, the carinæ entire, the antennæ shorter, more slender, only slightly incrassate, the ninth and tenth joints mutually similar and distinctly transverse, the last ogivally pointed and longer than the two preceding, the second much elongated, longer than the third; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than

the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sides rather more arcuate near apical third, where it is evidently widest, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, evidently longer than the prothorax; abdomen nearly as in the preceding, except that the margin ends before the middle of the fifth tergite in a very exceptional manner; tarsi almost similar. Length 2.0 mm; width 0.3 mm. Texas (Del Rio),—Wickham.

The antennæ, form of the prothorax and abdominal structure separate this species from *decora* veiy clearly, although the coloration and sculpture are almost identical.

Noverota personata n. sp.—Rather slender, moderately convex, shining, the reticulation very feeble, the ground sculpture of the abdomen coarsely but feebly micro-reticulate; punctures very fine throughout and not dense, the abdomen almost punctureless; color pale yellow-brown, the abdomen black, except the two basal segments, the legs very pale; head parallel, transverse, convex, nearly smooth, the eyes rather convex, shorter than the tempora but equally prominent, the facets moderate though strongly convex and contiguous, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ gradually incrassate and very thick, the outer joints mutually similar and distinctly transverse, the last stouter, obtusely, ogivally pointed, fully as long as the two preceding, the second and third much elongated and equal; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and narrrower than the elytra, widest but with the sides broadly rounded near apical third, the basal impression extremely small and feeble; elytra a little shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite barely as long as the fourth. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Virginia (Norfolk).

This species is at least subgenerically different from the three preceding, but to name all the groups which occur in our fauna would necessitate more than a hundred separate genera and subgenera.

Noverota clemens n. sp.—Slender, more depressed, less shining, the micro-reticulation distinct, that of the abdomen much finer than in *personata;* head and abdomen blackish-piceous, the latter pale basally and at apex, the prothorax red-brown, the elytra and legs wholly pale flavate; head slightly transverse, the eyes rather convex, finely but strongly, densely faceted, at much more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, rounded and a little more prominent, the carinæ fine, extending to the middle; antennæ piceous, paler basally, rather slender, feebly and very gradually incrassate, rather long, the outer joints mutually similar in form, obviously transverse, the last rapidly pointed, not stouter, nearly as long as the two preceding, the second and third elongate, the latter slightly the shorter; prothorax rather transverse, almost similar in outline to that of the preceding but less convex and with a distinctly impressed median line extending anteriorly slightly beyond the middle, distinctly wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, the latter slightly shorter than wide, much

longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth tergite notably longer than the fourth; margins rather thin throughout, the punctures fine and sparse. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Wisconsin (Bayfield),—Wickham.

May be known by its rather flat upper surface, coloration and other characters as outlined above.

Noverota finitima n. sp.—Coloration and sculpture throughout nearly as in *clemens;* head relatively much larger, slightly transverse, the eyes larger, at barely their own length from the base, similarly finely faceted, the tempora equally prominent, parallel, then broadly rounding to the base, the carinæ fine, extending slightly beyond the middle in the type; antennæ rather short, more rapidly and strongly incrassate, the outer joints mutually similar in form and strongly transverse, the second and third much elongated, the latter slightly the shorter; prothorax nearly as in the preceding in form but more parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, not so obviously widest anteriorly, nearly as wide as the elytra and only just visibly wider than the head, the entire median line very finely and faintly impressed; elytra much smaller than in *clemens*, shorter than wide, distinctly longer than the prothorax, the suture impressed almost throughout the length; abdomen almost similar but shorter, with the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

While resembling the preceding in general characters, this species is shorter, much more parallel and has the antennæ shorter and evidently more strongly incrassate.

Noverota scenica n. sp.—Coloration and sculpture nearly as in *finitima*, the body much larger and stouter, moderately convex; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes rather convex, much shorter than the tempora, the latter scarcely more prominent, long, arcuate, then rounding to the base, the facets small, convex though slightly isolated, the carinæ very short and basal; antennæ rather long and very thick, gradually incrassate, piceous-brown, paler basally, the outer joints mutually similar in form but increasing rapidly in size, distinctly wider than long, the last not as long as the two preceding, the second much elongated, a little longer than the third; prothorax nearly as in *finitima* but only very slightly transverse, very obviously wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the median line extremely finely and feebly impressed from before the middle to the base; elytra not quite as long as wide, much longer than the prothorax, the suture impressed only near the scutellum, the apices as in the preceding, not sinuate externally; abdomen narrower than the elytra but not slender, the margins rather thin, parallel and straight, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New York (near the city).

The sexual characters of the male are not obvious on the dorsal surface, but, as in *Metaxya*, are sometimes evident in the sixth ventral plate, which in this species is broad, feebly narrowed pos-

teriorly, with the apex truncate medially, the angles very broadly rounded.

Omegalia n. gen.

The minute species of this genus are intensely black throughout and have the abdomen very finely and densely punctulate as in *Paradilacra*, but with a very different structure of the sterna, the middle coxæ being contiguous, the mesosternum short and broadly triangular and the metasternum transverse, not at all projecting anteriorly. The tarsi are of peculiar structure as shown below. So far as known these obscure allies of *Metaxya* are confined to the high Sierras.

Omegalia abjecta n. sp.—Slender, moderately convex, not parallel, deep black throughout, the legs and antennæ also black or but feebly picescent, rather dull in lustre, the punctulation very minute and dense and but little less dense on the abdomen, which is also strongly alutaceous; head nearly as long as wide, somewhat swollen basally, the eyes at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ wanting except at the extreme base; antennæ rather short and stout, moderately incrassate, the outer joints strongly transverse, mutually similar in form, the last oval, obtuse, longer than the two preceding, the second moderately elongate, subcylindric, the third shorter, strongly obconic; prothorax convex, only slightly transverse, much wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the parallel sides subevenly and moderately arcuate, more rounding anteriorly to the apex, which is not quite so wide as the more rounded base, unimpressed; elytra slightly shorter than wide, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate laterally; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, the thick border becoming gradually thinner posteriorly, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth, the sixth broad, obtuse; hind tarsi slender, the first three joints decreasing rapidly in length, the first long and slender, much longer than the second and the latter correspondingly longer than the third. Length 1.72 mm.; width 0.32 mm. California (Truckee and Lake Tahoe).

Distinguishable by its small size, fine and dense sculpture and completely black coloration.

Omegalia vieta n. sp.—Similar to *abjecta* in its deep black coloration, more slender and rather more shining, the micro-reticulation feebler, the abdomen similarly densely punctulate and the vestiture short, dark cinereous and inconspicuous; head about as long as wide, not swollen basally but perfectly parallel, the tempora very much longer than the convex eyes but similar in prominence, nearly straight, rounding at base, the basal margin not turned forward beneath to form the carinæ; antennæ similar, feebly incrassate, the outer joints rather less transverse; prothorax smaller, scarcely visibly wider than long, parallel, with broadly rounded sides, only slightly though evidently wider than the head, much narrower than the elytra, the latter very

nearly as long as wide, with similarly feebly diverging sides; abdomen and hind tarsi also similar, the former evidently narrower. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.27 mm. California (Placer Co.—without more definite statement of locality).

Differs from the preceding very notably in its much more slender outline, form of the head and other characters.

Iotota n. gen.

The species of this group are minute and nearly parallel, having the middle coxæ contiguous, the mesosternum short, the metasternum transverse as in *Metaxya* and not more than feebly arcuate medially, the infra-lateral cephalic carinæ wanting and the elytra very short, their apices scarcely at all sinuate laterally; thetype is the following:

Iotota tepida n. sp.—Parallel, moderately convex, slightly shining, the micro-reticulation rather strong, coarser but feeble on the shining abdomen, the punctures asperulate and close-set, the vestiture rather coarse; uniform piceous-brown in color, the legs concolorous, the abdomen blackish; head nearly as long as wide, oval, being gradually and feebly dilated basally, the eyes small, not prominent, at nearly twice their own length from the base; antennæ short, moderately stout, gradually incrassate, the outer joints transverse, the last obtuse, as long as the two preceding, the first joint compressed, the second elongate, very much longer than the third; prothorax large, moderately transverse, evidently wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytra if not wider, parallel, the sides slightly arcuate, the median line rather broadly, feebly impressed throughout; elytra short and transverse, the suture impressed throughout and evidently shorter than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, as wide as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctulate, the sixth ventral (♂) not much produced and semicircular; hind tarsi slender, the first four joints equal. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0.26 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

Easily recognizable by its parallel and somewhat convex form, coloration and short elytra.

The following species is placed in *Iotota*, though it certainly cannot remain there:

Iotota unica n. sp.—Very much more slender, not so convex, rather duller, the punctures very fine and dense, not asperate; color black or slightly picescent throughout, the legs paler, piceous; head similar though not so convex, the antennæ a little longer and rather slender, only very feebly incrassate, the outer joints unequal, the tenth longer than the ninth and only slightly transverse, the last narrower and more pointed and as long as the two preceding, the basal joints nearly as in *tepida;* prothorax but slightly transverse, a little wider than the head and narrower than the elytra, the sides feebly converging from apex to base and very feebly arcuate, the median line only

very finely and obsoletely impressed; elytra subparallel, nearly as long as wide, the suture impressed finely at base, very much longer than the prothorax; abdomen parallel, long and slender, narrower at base than the elytra, apparently somewhat enlarged at the fifth segment, which is very much longer than the fourth, its surface very finely but closely punctulate though evidently shining. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.22 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

It may be that this species should rather go in *Hydrosmecta*, but it would be aberrant in any known genus or subgenus. The metasternum behind the coxæ forms a perfectly straight transverse line.

Dinaræa Thoms.

The following species seems as well placed in *Dinaræa* as anywhere else in the *Metaxya* series; the middle coxæ are closely contiguous through a large part of their course, and the hind tarsi long and slender, with the two basal joints equal.

Dinaræa nomensis n. sp.—Somewhat stout, parallel, moderately convex, rather dull, the abdomen shining; punctures fine, rather close, asperate on the elytra; color piceous, the head and abdomen blackish, the legs pale; pubescence moderately short and coarse; head short, transverse, the sides strongly arcuate, a little broader basally; eyes small, not at all convex, at much more than twice their own length from the base, oblique, rounded anteriorly, pointed behind; carinæ fine, irregular, extending to about the middle; antennæ long, dark in color, gradually strongly incrassate, the ninth joint distinctly, the tenth only slightly transverse, the last gradually pointed, as long as the two preceding, the second moderately, the third much more, elongate; prothorax large, moderately transverse, much wider than the head and also rather wider than the elytra, parallel and evenly, distinctly rounded at the sides, the basal angles obtusely rounded; median impression strong from the middle to the base; elytra parallel, transverse, the suture equal in length to the prothorax, the apices not sinuate but rather arcuate externally; abdomen long, parallel, as wide as the elytra, the first five tergites subequal in length, the first two or three with pallescent apices, the punctures fine but distinct, rather numerous. Length 3.0 mm.; width 0.66 mm. Alaska (Nome).

A strikingly distinct species, because of its short head and peculiar eyes, large, laterally rounded prothorax and many other characters.

All of the species described to this point have the hypomera fully visible and nearly flat when viewed from the sides. In the following forms, through *Synaptina*, the hypomera are horizontal or virtually so and warped, so that from a lateral viewpoint they are in small part visible, because of the warping.

Amischa Thoms.

Amischa appears certainly to be a genus distinct from *Atheta*, not only in its oval head, subhorizontal hypomera and unmargined intermediate acetabula, the metasternum, as in *Tarphiota* and *Pontomalota*, being devoid of any appearance of the usual fine raised marginal line, but the entire facies is different as well. I have a very large series, from various localities, that seems to represent *analis* in this country, and, as is evidently the case in Europe, the individuals vary remarkably in the relative length of the elytra and in coloration; but in the sculpture of the abdomen they agree very well, this part being shining and with the asperate punctures moderately large and well defined; in the two following species the abdominal punctures are fine and rather dense, giving a duller appearance:

Amischa normalis n. sp.—Rather slender, convex and almost parallel, more or less pale piceo-testaceous throughout, the head darker, feebly shining, the sculpture very fine, rather close, the fine punctures of the abdomen closer than elsewhere and with the depressed pale pubescence longer and denser; head equilatero-triangular, with rounded sides, the eyes anterior and but feebly convex, the carinæ wholly wanting; antennæ ochreous, rather slender, short, feebly incrassate distally, the basal joint stout, the second fully as long but slender, much longer than the third, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, with evenly rounded sides, convex, having a rather large impression at base, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base; elytra moderately transverse, with diverging sides, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax as a rule, the outer sinus at the apices moderate; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, much longer than the anterior parts combined. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.35 mm. New York (near the city).

Very distinct from any of the varieties of *analis* by the abdominal characters.

Amischa continentalis Bernh.—Nearly similar to *normalis* but with the abdomen less elongate and with the fine close-set punctures not so dense, the vestiture rather coarser and less close; color piceo-testaceous, the elytra more flavate, the head and abdomen blackish, the latter paler apically; head and prothorax nearly as in the preceding, the latter less transverse; elytra more parallel, the suture scarcely at all longer than the prothorax, the abdomen relatively broader, almost as wide as the elytra, less dull than in *normalis*. Length 1.65–1.8 mm.; width 0.3–0.33 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids), —Brendel.

This species is allied rather closely to *normalis*, but there can be

but little doubt of the distinctness of the former in its slightly larger size, less parallel form, in its more transverse prothorax and longer, narrower and still more finely sculptured abdomen. *Continentalis* is represented by a considerable series, it is much paler on the whole in coloration than *analis*.

Colposura parviceps and *angusta* Csy., also belong to *Amischa*, and the two following species are allied to them:

Amischa devincta n. sp.—Unusually stout, subparallel rather convex, slightly alutaceous, the sculpture fine, close, feebly asperulate, the abdomen more shining, with very minute punctures and distinctly imbricate sculpture, evenly piceous-brown in color, the head darker and the abdomen clouded; head nearly as long as wide, gradually wider basally, the eyes rather small and anterior, the carinæ wanting; antennæ rather slender, moderately short, very feebly incrassate, the basal joint not stout, cylindrical, as long as the second and not thicker, the latter but little longer than the third, the outer joints feebly transverse, the last obtuse, fully as long as the two preceding, the two basal joints pale, the remainder abruptly darker; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, with evenly and distinctly rounded sides, very much wider than the head and about as wide as the elytra, the basal impression transversely oval; elytra not very transverse, subparallel, the suture distinctly longer than the prothorax, the outer sinus at the apices evident; abdomen rather broad, a little narrower than the elytra, not much elongated, parallel, with the thick margins narrowing apically; tarsi very slender and filiform. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California.

Distinct in its very stout form and well developed elytra; it bears but little external resemblance to the eastern and European forms of the genus.

Amischa colonia n. sp.—Moderately stout, convex, larger, black to piceous-black throughout, the legs paler though blackish-piceous, pale apically; surface feebly shining, the very fine asperulate punctures dense, the abdomen with closely placed, fine asperate punctures and imbricate sculpture, denser than in *devincta* and with the lustre duller; head small, triangular, with arcuate sides, but little wider than long, the eyes anterior; antennæ a little longer, notably slender and scarcely at all incrassate distally, the basal joint not quite so long and but little thicker than the second, the latter much longer than the third, the outer joints compact, slightly transverse, the last a little thicker, rapidly pointed apically and fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, much wider than the head, almost as wide as the elytra, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, the arcuate sides converging anteriorly, the impression transversely oval, moderately deep; elytra subparallel, with feebly arcuate sides, much longer than the prothorax and very moderately transverse, the outer sinus at the apices distinct; abdomen rather long, narrower than the elytra, parallel, with thick margins; tarsi slender and filiform. Length 1.75–2.2 mm.; width 0.38–0.45 mm. California (Fisk's Mill, Sonoma Co.).

Very readily distinguishable from the preceding by its coloration, apically narrowed prothorax, denser abdominal sculpture and pubescence and still more slender antennæ.

Colposura Csy.

This subgenus of *Amischa* is distinguished by the fine transverse raised line of the metasternum, which also surrounds the acetabula in the manner so general throughout the Athetid group. Its type is *Colposura prælonga* Csy. The following is another species:

Amischa (Colposura) tersa n. sp.—Very slender and only feebly convex, slightly shining, coarsely and strongly micro-reticulate, the punctures extremely fine, not very dense, the abdomen as usual in *Amischa*, not reticulate, but with imbricate sculpture, the punctures minute and not dense; vestiture very short; color pale flavo-testaceous, the head piceous basally and the abdomen indefinitely clouded except basally and apically, the legs pale; head triangular, with rounded sides, slightly wider than long, flattened above, the eyes not prominent, anterior, the carinæ wanting; antennæ pale, only feebly incrassate, short as usual, the basal joint about as long as the second though a little stouter, the second longer than the third, both obconic, the outer joints slightly wider than long; prothorax moderately transverse, a fourth wider than the head, as wide as the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides and broadly rounded base, the basal impression distinct; elytra short, the suture not quite so long as the prothorax, the outer sinus at the apices unusually feeble; abdomen long, parallel, about as wide as the elytra. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Colorado (Colorado Springs),—Wickham.

Closely allied to *prælonga* but differing in the more obtusely rounded basal angles of the head, broader prothorax, the latter less prominent medially at apex and in the shorter elytra; in *prælonga* the elytra are evidently longer than the prothorax. The neck in this genus is unusually narrow for the Athetids, being, in *prælonga*, only about a third as wide as the head.

Dimetrota Rey.

The hypomera are here horizontal, but as before stated of the present section of Athetids, warped, so that a small portion is visible when viewed from the sides. The species are suggestive in some respects of the *Acrotona* section, but there the hypomera are so strongly inflexed as to be wholly invisible from a lateral viewpoint. *Dimetrota* is abundantly represented in America, though, as usual in an American extension of European genera, there are many aberrant forms which will probably have to be separated eventually.

Dimetrota resima n. sp.—Stout, rather convex, slightly shining, finely, closely and asperately punctate, the abdomen with fine transverse strigilatiform reticulation and fine, rather close-set punctures, shining; color black, the elytra pale piceo-flavate, infuscate apico-externally and suturally, more broadly toward base, the legs pale, the femora blackish; head rather transverse, parallel, the eyes prominent but at rather more than their own length from the base, the tempora not quite so prominent, the carinæ distinct and entire; antennæ black throughout, rather long and slender, very feebly incrassate, the first joint much longer than the second or third, which are equal, the fourth longer than wide, the tenth wider than long, the last distinctly shorter than the two preceding; prothorax well developed, moderately transverse, much wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sides more convergent and rounded apically, the basal impression feeble, extended also briefly along the median line; elytra large, parallel, distinctly transverse though fully a third longer than the prothorax. the outer sinus at the apices broad and very feeble; abdomen rather short and broad, slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel basally but narrowing distinctly behind, the first five tergites subequal, the sixth (♂) truncate, with two external and two smaller medial teeth, the three intervals equal; mesosternum extending to the middle of the evidently separated coxæ, the tip angulate but not aciculate or prolonged, free, separated from the somewhat short and parabolic metasternum by a rather long interval; four basal joints of the hind tarsi equal, the fifth longer than the two preceding. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.7 mm. California (San Mateo),—Baker.

Identifiable by its stout form, sculpture and male sexual characters. It differs from *fenyesi* Bernh., by its narrower prothorax, black antennæ and other characters.

Dimetrota nuptalis n. sp.—Less stout, shining throughout, the fine asperulate punctures rather close and conspicuous on the elytra, fine and well separated on the pronotum and abdomen; head blackish, the prothorax dark, the elytra a little paler, piceous-brown, the abdomen black, slightly rufescent basally and at apex, the legs pale brownish-flavate throughout; head transverse, nearly as in the preceding, the eyes at about their own length from the base, the tempora about equally prominent, the carinæ fine but entire; antennæ pale ochreous, only moderate in length, rather slender and very feebly incrassate, the second joint much longer than the third, the fourth distinctly elongate, the tenth nearly as long as wide, the last gradually finely pointed, almost as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base, the sides parallel and broadly rounded, somewhat more converging apically, the basal impression small and feeble; elytra rather short and transverse, with diverging sides, the suture a little longer than the prothorax, broadly impressed basally, the external sinus at the apices deep; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, narrowing slightly toward tip, the two basal paler tergites shorter than three to five, which are equal. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Rhode Island.

The type of this distinct species is probably a female; the coxæ

are rather less separated than in *resima*, and the coloration of the body, legs and antennæ strikingly different.

Dimetrota omissa n. sp.—Moderately slender, only slightly convex, shining, finely, asperulately punctate, sparsely except on the elytra, where the punctures are very dense but minute and the micro-reticulation evident, the latter obsolete on the pronotum, distinct and irregular on the abdomen; color black throughout, the elytra feebly picescent, the legs piceous, the tarsi pale; head slightly wider than long, the eyes moderately convex, at fully their own length from the base, the tempora not quite so prominent, the carinæ very fine and only present at base; antennæ blackish throughout, moderately short, gradually and evidently incrassate, the basal joint longer and a little stouter than the second, the latter a little longer than the third, both slender and gradually narrowed basally, the fourth slightly, the tenth distinctly transverse, the last pointed, scarcely so long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, evidently wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed at apex, the impression obsolescent; elytra large, only slightly shorter than wide, the straight sides feebly diverging, the suture fully one-half longer than the prothorax, the apices not evidently sinuate laterally; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel, slightly narrowed through the fifth tergite only, this much longer than the fourth, the sixth broadly rounded and becoming feebly sinuate medially at tip in the type. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.63 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands.

Decidedly aberrant in sternal structure and in its subobsolete cephalic carinæ; the coxæ are rather narrowly separated, the mesosternum gradually finely aciculate, extending nearly to their apical fourth and briefly separated from the rather long and acutely angulate metasternum.

Dimetrota vicaria n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, less shining, the surface throughout distinctly micro-reticulate, minutely and rather closely, subasperulately punctate, the abdomen less finely but more feebly reticulate, minutely, not densely punctulate and shining; coloration as in *omissa*, the elytra and legs a trifle paler; head flattened medially, the median line impressed basally, the form and the carinæ nearly as in the preceding though a little smaller in size; antennæ rather shorter and stouter, moderately incrassate, the basal joint much longer and thicker than the second, the latter much longer than the third, which is very different in form, being strongly obconic, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last pointed, not quite so long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, nearly parallel, the sides broadly arcuate, not evidently impressed; elytra as in *omissa* but a little shorter, very much longer than the prothorax, transverse at the apices externally; abdomen nearly similar, the first segment more narrowed basally, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly trapezoidal and a little more strongly reticulate and asperulate than the others, its apex truncate, gradually and feebly

sinuate medially, with rather obtuse angles; first four joints of the hind tarsi equal. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.66 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands.

This species, like the last, taken by Mr. J. H. Keen has the sterna somewhat similar, but the acute mesosternum, extending quite to apical third of the coxæ, is fully twice as far removed from the much shorter and more broadly angulate metasternum; the antennæ and sculpture also are notably different.

Dimetrota vacunalis n. sp.—Moderately stout, evidently convex, rather shining though feebly micro-reticulate throughout, the punctures very fine, rather close, sparser on the more shining abdomen, the palish pubescence rather coarse; color black, the elytra dark red-brown, black suturally toward base, the legs rufo-piceous, paler distally; head convex, slightly transverse, the eyes well developed, at barely their own length from the base, the tempora not quite so prominent, at first parallel, then broadly oblique to the base, which is three-fourths as wide as the head, the carinæ rather pliciform than carinate, not quite entire; antennæ blackish throughout, moderately short, somewhat strongly incrassate, the cylindrical basal joint not thicker than the second, the latter about as long as the third, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax smaller and less transverse than u ual, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel and very evenly arcuate, the impression obsolete; elytra distinctly shorter than wide, the suture a third longer than the prothorax, the apices externally distinctly sinuate; abdomen rather short, distinctly narrower than the elytra, gradually and very feebly narrowed from base to apex; the fifth tergite not quite so long as the others; tarsi as usual, slender. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.63 mm. California.

In this distinct species, which is apparently represented by the female, the mesosternal process extends slightly behind the middle of the coxæ and is unusually obtuse at tip, by no means acute or aciculate.

Dimetrota sectator n. sp.—Rather stout and but slightly convex, slightly shining, the punctures very dense and strongly asperate though fine throughout, sparser on the more shining abdomen; color black or piceous-black throughout, the elytra but little paler, the legs piceous, paler distally; head rather large and transverse, the eyes large, moderately convex, at scarcely more than half their own length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ blackish throughout, somewhat short, moderately incrassate, the second jo'nt but little longer than the third, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last gradually pointed and much longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather broad and transverse, distinctly wider than the head and very nearly as wide as the elytral base, the sides broadly rounded, feebly basally, more strongly and evidently converging anteriorly, the median line feebly, not finely impressed almost to the apex; elytra rather strongly transverse, the suture much longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate laterally; abdomen

narrower than the elytra, parallel, the fifth segment trapezoidal and about as long as the preceding, its asperate punctures rather close; hind tarsi somewhat shorter than usual, the basal joint not quite as long as the second. Length 1.6–2.0 mm.; width 0.35–0.5 mm. California (Gilroy Hot Springs, Sta. Clara Co.).

In the male the sixth tergite has, at each side of the rather narrow and simple transverse tip, a somewhat long and slender spicule. The mesosternal process extends slightly behind the middle of the moderately separated coxæ, with its apex angulate but not finely so and separated by a decidedly short interval from the large and angulate metasternal projection.

Dimetrota retrusa n. sp.—Allied to the preceding and with nearly similar sternal structure, though the mesosternal point is still more blunt, but with relatively smaller head and prothorax, almost similar throughout in coloration and in the dense asperulate punctulation, the elytra even less pale, blackish; head rather small, the eyes large and convex, at about half their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent, the antennæ similar though a little longer and slightly less thickened distally; prothorax narrower and more parallel, the apex and base of about equal width, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate, the median line finely impressed in more than basal half, much narrower than the elytra and correspondingly much wider than the head; elytra shorter and more transverse but with the suture about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen as in *sectator* but still narrower. Length 1.7–2.2 mm.; width 0.45–0.58 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla, 455), —Keen.

The sexual characters are as in *sectator*, the spicule at each side of the truncate apex of the sixth male tergite being even longer and moie slender.

Dimetrota vigilans n. sp.—Rather convex, not parallel, piceous-black, the elytra pale but clouded with blackish basally and along the suture and also externally toward each apical angle, the legs rather pale piceous; lustre alutaceous, the reticulation and fine dense asperulate punctures well developed, the abdomen finely strigilate in wavy transverse lines, the fine punctures close-set but sparse apically; head rather small, the eyes large, convex, at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora rounding to the base and less prominent, the carinæ subentire; antennæ blackish, slender, moderate in length, only very feebly incrassate, the third joint longest, a little longer than the first and obviously longer than the second; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, rounding and converging at the sides anteriorly, much wider than the head and distinctly narrower than the elytra, the median line finely impressed throughout, more feebly anteriorly; elytra short and subparallel, though fully a fourth longer than the prothorax, the apices broadly and very feebly sinuate externally; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, narrowing apically, the sixth tergite (♂) truncate

at tip, with four equally spaced short cuspidiform teeth, the lateral but little larger than the median; tarsi long, the basal joint of the posterior a little shorter than the second. Length 3.2 mm.; width 0.73 mm. California (Pomona, Los Angeles Co.),—Fall.

The gradually prolonged, narrow and sharp though scarcely aciculate apex of the mesosternum, extends fully to apical fourth of the well separated coxæ; it is very free and well separated from the short and broadly parabolic metasternum. This species can be easily recognized by the remarkably long third antennal joint, which reverses the usual rule in the genus.

Dimetrota revoluta n. sp.—Small, subparallel, broad and feebly convex, rather shining though closely and subasperately punctate, the abdominal punctures unusually strong, close-set and asperate; color dark piceous, the legs pale; head slightly transverse, impressed on the median line, the eyes moderately large but not very prominent, at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora rounding to the base; antennæ slender and unusually long, only very feebly incrassate, blackish, pale basally, the first joint stouter and a little longer than the second, the latter distinctly shorter than the third but elongate, pedunculate basally, the outer joints fully as long as wide, the last acutely pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, parallel and rounded at the sides, not impressed; elytra subparallel, moderately transverse, the suture impressed at base and nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, the apices evidently but not deeply sinuate externally; abdomen small, much narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel; four basal joints of the hind tarsi equal; mesosternum extending a little behind the middle of the slightly separated coxæ, its finely aciculate apex rather well separated from the small and equilatero-triangular metasternal projection. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Idaho (Cœur d'Alene).

This species is also aberrant in its long and slender antennæ, short and broad prothorax and apparently less developed cephalic carinæ; the type seems to be somewhat immature; the sixth ventral plate is small and narrowly rounded.

Dimetrota resplendens n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, strongly shining, the micro-reticulation everywhere evident but very feeble, the punctures minute, not asperate and rather sparse, well separated on the elytra; color piceous, the elytra slightly paler, the abdomen blackish, the legs pale; head slightly wider than long, the eyes moderate, convex, at fully their own length from the base, the tempora subparallel, less prominent, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ long and stout, gradually distinctly incrassate, the second joint slightly longer than the third, both elongate, the fourth longer than wide, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the last pointed, barely as long as the two preceding; prothorax large, rather transverse, much wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, parallel,

with strongly rounded sides, the basal impression minute and subobsolete; elytra moderately short, the suture strongly impressed basally and a third longer than the prothorax, the apices not at all sinuate laterally; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel and straight at the sides, polished, finely and sparsely punctulate; hind tarsi gradually and feebly tapering throughout, the first joint a little longer than the second; middle coxæ rather widely separated by the broadly convex depressed ridge, the mesosternal point narrowly truncate, extending to their middle and well separated from the broadly and obtusely angulate metasternal projection. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.73 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands,—Keen.

Very readily distinguishable by the shining surface and the long, strongly incrassate antennæ. The single specimen is rather immature and has no distinct sexual marks.

Dimetrota novella n. sp.—Much smaller, rather stout and shining, the sculpture very fine, moderately close, transverse in wavy broken lines on the abdomen; color piceous, the elytra paler but infumate near the scutellum, the head and abdomen blackish, the latter slightly pale basally and at apex, the legs very pale; head wider than long, oval, the eyes very large, convex, at barely half their length from the base, the tempora converging and arcuate; neck slender, about a third as wide as the head, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ long, rather slender, gradually and very moderately incrassate, the second and third joints slender, equal, the outer slightly wider than long, the last rapidly pointed at tip, longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, with evenly and moderately arcuate sides, the median line very finely impressed, more strongly basally; elytra moderately short, with feebly diverging sides, the suture narrowly impressed at base, a third longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate; abdomen broad, slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, very slightly more narrowed apically, the first five tergites equal, finely, rather closely punctate, sparsely toward tip, polished; basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter than the second. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.58 mm. New York (Willets Point, Long Island).

This species is evidently aberrant and not a true *Dimetrota*, though the hypomera are similarly horizontal and warped, a small portion only being visible laterally.

Dimetrota sentiens n. sp.—More parallel, slightly convex and shining, the sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the type evidently immature, pale piceous throughout; head much larger, wider than long, the eyes and tempora similar, the carinæ distinct, entire; antennæ very long, extending to the tips of the elytra, gradually and very moderately incrassate distally, the third joint a little longer than the second, both very elongate, the remaining joints to the seventh more or less evidently longer than wide, eight to ten almost as long as wide, the last as in the preceding though barely longer than the two preceding; prothorax larger, similar in form though more convex, distinctly wider than the head and barely perceptibly narrower than the elytra, the

latter short and strongly transverse, the suture only just visibly longer than the prothorax, rather broadly impressed except apically; abdomen parallel and straight at the sides, not narrowed apically, narrower than the elytra, finely, somewhat closely punctulate almost throughout; basal joint of the hind tarsi much shorter than the second. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Kansas (Onaga),—Warren Knaus.

Evidently congeneric with *novella* but differing in the much larger head and prothorax, shorter elytra and still longer antennæ; these species must be at least subgenerically separated from *Dimetrota* at some time in the future.

Dalotia n. subgen.

In this subgenus of *Dimetrota*, the hypomera are similarly horizontal and warped and the middle coxæ are rather widely separated, the mesosternal process broad and circularly rounded at tip, extending nearly to apical third of the coxæ and but slightly removed from the unusually elongate and apically rounded metasternum. The hind tarsi are rather slender, with the first four joints equal.

Dimetrota (Dalotia) pectorina n. sp.—Stout, subparallel, slightly convex, somewhat shining, the micro-reticulation rather feeble, finely transverse in wavy lines on the abdomen, the punctures minute, not close though close-set and asperulate on the elytra; color piceous, the elytra but little paler, the head and abdomen black; head small, orbicular, but little wider than long, the eyes moderate, at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora arcuately converging behind them, the base rounded, the neck slender, less than a third as wide as the head, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ rather short, very stout and somewhat strongly incrassate, the second joint but little longer than the third, which is one-half longer than wide, evenly and feebly obconic and not constricted at base, the outer joints rather strongly transverse, compact, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, nearly as wide as the elytra and very much wider than the head, parallel, with somewhat strongly arcuate sides and truncate apex, the median line rather broadly impressed, gradually more strongly from before the middle to the base; elytra moderately transverse, the suture a third longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate; abdomen rather short and broad but narrower than the elytra, parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, the first five tergites equal, the sixth (♂) truncate at tip, with a small rounded flattened tooth at each side, separated from the broad medial truncature by a small deep sinus and with a minute sinus at the middle of the truncature, flanked at each side by a very minute obtuse tooth. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.5 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

Recognizable by the small and basally rounded head, rather short, thick antennæ and unusually complex male sexual characters.

Dimetrota (Dalotia) crucialis n. sp.—Nearly as in the preceding in coloration and sculpture but a little stouter, the head notably larger and rather more transverse, the eyes at a little less than their own length from the base, much more prominent than the short and rounded tempora, the carinæ similar; antennæ black, paler basally, a little longer and still heavier, the joints five to eleven stouter, more parallel and less gradually increasing in width, the first almost as long as the next two combined, the latter mutually equal in length; prothorax similar in form, very distinctly, though less greatly, exceeding the head in width, slightly narrower than the elytra, the impression shallow, broad, oblong and subequal from before the middle to the base; elytra less abbreviated, parallel, the suture almost one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen almost similar though still broader, almost as wide as the elytra, the sixth tergite (♂) similar, except that the median part of the apex, instead of being almost transverse, is here broadly sinuate and the small prominences bordering the minute median sinus, are broader, very feeble and obsolete, not discoverable except through knowledge of their existence in the preceding species; sterna nearly similar, except that the metasternal projection is much more acutely rounded at tip. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.56 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

There can be but little doubt of the distinctness of these two species, though both inhabit the same locality; *crucialis* has a larger head, stouter and more parallel antennæ, larger elytra, much more acute metasternal projection and a generally stouter form of body.

Sableta n. gen.

The body is here rather stout, fusoid and of pallid coloration, the middle coxæ well separated, the mesosternal process short and very broad, not extending to the middle of the coxæ and of peculiar form, being parabolic in outline and broadly rounded at tip, separated from the long and slender metasternum, which is narrowly blunt at apex, by a very short and narrowly convex, undepressed interval. The hind tarsi are well developed, with the first four joints equal, the claws very slender, long and straight, curved slightly only at apex.

Sableta infulata n. sp.—Very moderately convex, shining, minutely and rather sparsely punctulate, not asperate, pale testaceous in color, the head and antennæ not materially darker, the elytra a little darker but with a broad and very pale basal margin, which is interrupted only at the base of the suture, the abdomen with a blackish band occupying the fourth tergite, the tip also blackish; head small, transverse, rounded at base, the eyes large, convex, the tempora rapidly arcuato-convergent, the carinæ strong and almost entire; antennæ moderately long, gradually feebly incrassate, the elongate second and third joints equal, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last

pointed and notably longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, truncate anteriorly, rounded basally, parallel, the sides nearly straight, rounding apically, the basal angles obtuse but not blunt, much wider than the head and about as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra rather short, strongly transverse, not sinuate at apex, the suture only very slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, gradually and very evidently narrowed apically, the sixth tergite (♂) with four short apical teeth, the two medial continued obliquely forward in strong carinæ, which include a flat depressed asperulate surface that is truncate at apex nearly at the apices of the teeth, the surface obliquely sloping laterally from the carinæ and separated at apex from the larger lateral teeth at each side by a deep sinuosity, which is about as wide as the median interval. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

The coloration and remarkable sternal and sexual characters will distinguish this species at once. It is unfortunately represented at present by a single specimen.

Canastota n. subgen.

The coloration throughout this group of species is also pallid. The coxæ are moderately separated, the mesosternal process passing behind their middle, prolonged, becoming parallel, with its rather wide and truncate apex separated from the rounded apex of the pronounced metasternal projection, by an extremely short interval. The hind tarsi are long, the first three joints decreasing slowly in length and the claws are very slender, only feebly arcuate. The type is the following:

Sableta (Canastota) canadensis n. sp.—Rather stout, pale testaceous, the head and fourth tergite black or nearly so, the elytra more flavate, very indefinitely infumate postero-externally; surface slightly shining, the fine punctures rather close-set and asperulate throughout and conspicuously close and strong on the abdomen; head rather transverse, truncate at base, the eyes strongly convex, at about three-fourths of their length from the base, the tempora much less prominent and rapidly arcuato-converging, the carinæ entire and unusually elevated; antennæ very pale, rather short, rapidly and strongly incrassate, the second joint a little longer but thinner than the first and evidently longer than the third, the outer joints very strongly transverse, the last not longer than the two preceding; prothorax convex, much wider than the head and not quite as wide as the elytra, rather transverse, the parallel sides feebly arcuate but rounding anteriorly before the middle; elytra moderately transverse, the apices deeply sinuate externally, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, the straight sides gradually and feebly converging from base to apex, the fifth tergite (♂) with a minute but strong median tubercle near the apex, the sixth with a rather large flat triangular tooth at each side of the apex,

the latter between the teeth moderately sinuate and armed with four obtuse and slightly swollen, approximate and equidistant teeth. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.63 mm. Canada (Toronto).

To be known readily by the rather short, strongly and gradually incrassate antennæ, coloration, sinuate elytral apices and by the pronounced male sexual characters. The cephalic carinæ are very high and keel-like, much stronger than in any other species that can now be recalled.

Sableta (Canastota) flaveola Mels.—Somewhat similar but more parallel and more pubescent, the prothorax wider and more transverse, fully as wide as the elytra and with the disk infumate centrally, the elytra larger and almost one-half longer than the prothorax, the long mesosternal process still broader and rounded at tip, the metasternal projection much more broadly rounded and separated from the process by the same extremely short interval, not more than half as long as the subapical width of the mesosternum. The tubercle of the fifth tergite (♂) is extremely minute and barely visible, and the four teeth of the apical sinus of the sixth, shorter and broadly rounded, with the two median relatively more widely separated, the lateral flat teeth much reduced. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

The specimens which I took in the suburbs of Philadelphia, agree in every particular with Melsheimer's description. The elytra are blacker than in *canadensis* postero-externally and are also blackish along the suture basally. The antennæ are rather rapidly and very strongly incrassate and thick distally.

Sableta (Canastota) beatula n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather shining, pale testaceous, the elytra more flavate, scarcely visibly infumate latero-apically, the pronotum feebly infumate apically at the middle; head and a large subapical abdominal cloud piceous-black, the legs pale; punctures fine, rather close, not so asperate as in *flaveola;* head wider than long, the eyes rather prominent, at about two-thirds their length from the base; antennæ pale, gradually incrassate and moderately so for the present subgenus, the third joint shorter and more obconic than the second, the fourth transverse; prothorax transverse, parallel and only feebly arcuate at the sides, very strongly rounded at base, not quite as wide as the elytral base; elytra large, parallel, only slightly shorter than wide, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen but little narrower than the elytra, very feebly tapering, the fifth tergite (♂) with a large flattened median tubercle near the apical margin, the remainder of the surface marked by numerous longitudinal folds or feeble carinæ which are nearly as long as the segment, the sixth concealed in the type. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Allied to *flaveola* but diffeiing in its less dilated form, relatively

less broad and more feebly punctate prothorax, less strongly incrassate antennæ and much larger tubercle of the fifth male tergite.

Sableta (Canastota) ornator n. sp.—Less stout, moderately convex, rather shining, pale testaceous, the elytra not differing materially in tint and not infumate, the head and a large subapical abdominal cloud blackish, the legs pale; punctures very fine, not evidently asperate except on the elytra, where they are closer and strongly asperate; head wider than long, the eyes large, prominent, at but little more than half their length from the base, the tempora rapidly converging and arcuate behind them; antennæ pale, nearly as in the preceding, short, gradually strongly incrassate, with very transverse subapical joints; prothorax strongly transverse, broadly rounded at base but subtruncate medially, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, with a small and rounded, very feeble impression at some distance from the basal margin; elytra rather transverse, subparallel, the apices broadly and feebly sinuate externally, the suture fully two-fifths longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, gradually and evenly but feebly tapering throughout, the fifth tergite (♂) unmodified, the sixth truncate at tip and with four small, short, rather acute and similar teeth, the two medial only a little more widely separated than either from the lateral, the latter slightly longer and feebly hollowed on their inner slope. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.34 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

To be easily known by its rather narrow form and by the male sexual characters.

Sableta (Canastota) longiclava n. sp.—Parallel, moderately convex, shining, pale testaceous, the elytra paler and more silvery-flavate; head and a large subapical abdominal cloud dark piceous, the legs pale; punctures fine, well spaced, not strongly asperate and well separated even on the elytra; head wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes large, at much less than their own length from the base; antennæ moderately short, slender and pale testaceous basally, the outer seven joints forming an abruptly very thick and parallel-sided club, fuscous in color, the last joint pointed and fully as long as the preceding two, the preceding six joints short and very strongly transverse; prothorax moderately transverse, the sides strongly rounded, gradually a little more converging anteriorly, the base conspicuously rounded, much wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytra, the median line broadly impressed from behind the middle almost to the apex; elytra well developed, subparallel, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel to the tip of the fifth tergite, which (♂) is not quite as long as the fourth and with numerous coarse longitudinal rugæ, the sixth somewhat as in the preceding, except that the four teeth are stouter, the two median almost twice as widely separated as either from the lateral and the general surface of the tergite more uneven; the first three tergites are very strongly impressed at base. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Readily distinguishable by its more parallel form, male sexual characters and antennal structure.

Sableta (Canastota) phrenetica n. sp.—Rather large, stout, parallel, convex, strongly shining, pale testaceous, the elytra more flavate, only very indefinitely and feebly infumate apically, the head and a small transverse subapical abdominal cloud piceous-black; punctures fine, not very close, stronger and asperulate on the elytra, where the pubescence is rather long and distinct; head rather large, much wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes convex, at slightly less than their own length from the base; antennæ rather long and heavy, very gradually incrassate and thick distally, fusco-testaceous, paler basally, the basal joint very much longer and thicker than the second, the latter scarcely longer than the third, the fourth moderately, the subapical joints strongly, transverse, the last large, pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax large, convex, transverse, distinctly wider than the head, fully as wide as the elytral base, subparallel and moderately rounded at the sides, somewhat more rounded and narrowed anteriorly, with a feeble rounded impression at base; elytra rather transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, with the thick margins abruptly obsolete on the fifth tergite, which is not quite as long as the fourth; sixth segmental plates abruptly a good deal narrower than the fifth; sexual characters not evident, the sixth ventral plate narrowly rounded at apex and the sixth tergite sinuato-truncate in the type. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.65 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen.

A very distinct species in its rather large size, stout form, longer antennæ, which are however similarly very thick and gradually incrassate, rather large head and other characters.

Sableta (Canastota) flaviventris n. sp.—Larger, strongly shining, the punctures very fine, not dense, very minute and comparatively sparse on the abdomen; color pale testaceous, the head piceous, the elytra rather more flavate, infumate postero-externally and along the suture basally, the abdomen wholly pale but with all the segments rather darker basally than apically; head slightly transverse, more parallel, the eyes large, at much less than their own length from the base, the tempora at first equally prominent, then broadly rounded, the carinæ very fine and far from entire; antennæ longer than usual, gradually strongly incrassate, the first three joints equal in length, the first but little thicker, the outer joints distinctly transverse though much less so than in the *flaveola* type, the last long, cylindric, rapidly pointed at tip and longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and very little narrower than the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, more rounding at apex, the basal impression rather large but very feeble; elytra moderately transverse, the suture a third longer than the prothorax, the apices rather broadly but distinctly sinuate externally; abdomen at base not quite as wide as the elytra, the straight sides feebly converging from base to the apex of the fifth segment; tarsi slender, nearly as in *canadensis*. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.68 mm. Texas (Dallas),—Wickham.

This species is decidedly aberrant when compared with the pre-

ceding, for not only is the characteristic abdominal coloration of the subgenus wholly wanting, but the cephalic carinæ and antennæ are also unconformable. The mesosternal process is narrowed to apical third of the less separated coxæ, its apex much narrower than usual and separated from the equilatero-triangular metasternal projection by a much less abbreviated interval. The type is a female.

Anatheta n. subgen.

The body is here almost parallel, with a great development of the prothorax, of which the hypomera are horizontal but warped, in such a way that a small part near the coxæ is visible from a lateral viewpoint, as in the preceding divisions of this group. The sterna are concealed in my two unique types, but the hind tarsi in the first are long, the basal joint elongate, though evidently shorter than the second. The two species which are placed under this name are of peculiar appearance; the first may be regarded as the type.

Sableta (Anatheta) planulicollis n. sp.—Subparallel, unusually depressed, dull in lustre, the minute sculpture dense and the fine punctures close, the latter strong, asperate and close-set on the more shining abdomen, where the reticulation is moderately coarse and somewhat transversely wavy; color testaceous, the head blackish, the elytra very faintly more flavate, the abdomen blackish, with the apex and the fine apices of the first three tergites pale, the legs pale; pubescence abundant, pale, moderately short but coarse; head large, slightly transverse, subquadrate, parallel, the eyes at their own length from the base or more, the parallel and feebly arcuate tempora behind them equally prominent, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ pale, only the first six joints remaining in the type, the second much longer than the third; prothorax very moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and only just visibly narrower than the elytra, parallel, the sides only very slightly arcuate, rounding at apex, the obtuse basal angles slightly blunt, the surface unimpressed; elytra not much abbreviated, parallel, not sinuate at the apices, infumate toward the scutellum but not externally, the suture a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, the fifth tergite pale except basally and much longer than the fourth. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.58 mm. Kansas (Meade), —Knaus.

The distinctive features of this species are the rather depressed and parallel form, coloration and dull lustre, as described above. The type seems to be a female.

Sableta (Anatheta) curata n. sp.—Nearly parallel, more convex, slightly shining, the fine punctures scarcely distinct anteriorly, dense and asperate on the elytra, numerous but feeble on the abdomen, where the micro-reticu-

lation is unusually coarse and irregular; color piceous-black, the elytra piceous-brown, the abdomen pale at apex, the legs very pale throughout; head nearly as long as wide, somewhat oval or feebly swollen basally, the eyes rather small and not prominent, the carinæ distinct and entire; antennæ black, slightly pale basally, rather long, gradually and moderately incrassate, the basal joint longer and much stouter than the second, oval, the latter a little longer than the third, the outer joints compact, moderately transverse, the last subcylindric, rapidly obtusely pointed at tip and almost as long as the three preceding; prothorax very large, parallel, with very evenly and rather strongly arcuate sides, moderately transverse, much wider than the head and a little wider than any part of the elytra, the latter rather transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the apices not evidently sinuate externally, the suture distinctly shorter than the prothorax; abdomen at base as wide as the elytra, arcuately narrowing apically; hind tarsi very slender, filiform, the four basal joints equal. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Virginia (Fredericksburg).

This species is not congeneric with the preceding, but I will associate the two together for the present, instead of proposing another generic term.

Taxicerella n. subgen.

The minute type of this subgenus resembles *Taxicera* in the structure of the antennæ, but has the middle coxæ much less approximate, the mesosternal process not acute and aciculate at apex but obtuse and subtruncate, the metasternum behind the coxæ not transverse and virtually straight as in *Taxicera deplanata* Grav., but prolonged anteriorly and sharply angulate. The hind tarsi are rather short, the first four joints equal. It is evidently allied in reality not to *Taxicera*, but to *Sableta* and *Canastota*.

Sableta (Taxicerella) remissa n. sp.—Subparallel, moderately convex, rather shining, the micro-reticulation distinct, coarse but feeble on the abdomen, the punctures fine, well spaced, the vestiture rather coarse but inconspicuous; color dark piceo-testaceous throughout, the abdomen somewhat clouded except at apex and toward base; head quadrate, well developed, but little wider than long, the eyes convex and rather prominent, at about their own length from the base, the tempora straight and parallel and not so laterally prominent, the carinæ fine, only visible basally; antennæ short, gradually and rapidly, strongly incrassate, the basal joint much longer and thicker than the second, which is about twice as long as wide and subconstricted basally, as long as the third and fourth combined, the former but little longer than wide, obconic, the latter strongly transverse, the outer joints compact, very transverse, the last longer than the two preceding, the bristling sparse setæ distinct throughout; prothorax strongly transverse, slightly widest apically but with the sides subevenly and moderately arcuate throughout, the median line finely and feebly impressed, evidently wider than the head and about as wide

as the elytral base; elytra rather transverse, the suture impressed, much longer than the prothorax, the apices not definitely sinuate; abdomen rather short, perfectly parallel, narrower than the elytra, the tergites equal or nearly so. Length 1.0 mm.; width 0.23 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

The minute size, general resemblance of the body to *Canastota* and of the antennæ to *Taxicera*, with the peculiar sternal structure, will render the identification of this species quite certain.

Although differing from the preceding in general appearance to a considerable degree and also in some of its structural characters, as well as inhabiting a widely different zoölogical region, the following species is placed provisionally in the same subgenus:

Sableta (Taxicerella) immunis n. sp.—Much larger, more elongate, parallel and convex, rather shining, pale testaceous, the head but little darker, the elytra feebly and broadly infumate postero-externally, the abdomen with a large and indefinite subapical cloud, the legs pale; micro-reticulation evident, coarser but almost completely obsolete on the abdomen, the punctures throughout fine and moderately close, sparse on the abdomen, the vestiture evident but not dense; head slightly wider than long, parallel and arcuate at the sides, the eyes at more than their own length from the base, the carinæ longer than in *remissa;* antennæ moderately short, dusky, pale basally, the second joint elongate, longer than the third, which is fully twice as long as wide and gradually slender basally, but not as long as the next two, the fourth but slightly transverse, the remaining joints gradually strongly incrassate, the tenth much less transverse than in *remissa*, nearly twice as wide as long, the last oval, barely as long as the two preceding; prothorax convex, but slightly transverse, about a third wider than long, parallel, with broadly arcuate sides, distinctly wider than the head and only a little narrower than the elytral base, not impressed; elytra only moderately abbreviated, with very feebly diverging sides, the apices externally broadly and very feebly sinuate, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, slightly narrowing apically, the sixth tergite (♂) at apex with a median sinuate lobe, the sides of which are feebly and obtusely dentiform but flat and separated at each side from a more slender though not longer lateral process, by a narrow and deep sinus, scarcely more than half as wide as the lobe. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.38 mm. California (Sta. Cruz Mts.).

The sternal characters are nearly as in *remissa* but with the coxæ rather less separated.

Pseudota n. gen.

The hypomera in this genus are horizontal and warped as in *Dimetrota* and the preceding groups, but otherwise the general habitus of the body and sternal structure do not differ from those

so common among the smaller groups of *Atheta*. In the first species or type, described below, the mesosternum extends but little behind the middle of the coxæ, which are moderately separated, its apex somewhat notably broad and circularly rounded, not very free, and separated from the narrowly rounded tip of the rather narrowly prolonged metasternum, by a moderate interval, which is undepressed and somewhat broadly convex; the hind tarsi are rather long and slender, with the first four joints equal.

Pseudota dissensa n. sp.—Stout, moderately convex, feebly shining, finely and rather closely, asperulately punctate, moderately closely so on the abdomen, where the reticulation is somewhat transverse in arrangement; pubescence distinct; color dark piceous, the elytra rather pale brownish-flavate, feebly infumate suturally toward base and postero-externally, the abdomen rufo-piceous, indefinitely black subposteriorly, the legs pale; head but little wider than long, rounded at the sides, the eyes moderately large, the carinæ subentire; antennæ not very short, slender basally but thence rapidly very strongly incrassate, the second joint much shorter than the first and slightly longer than the more obconic third, four to nine short, very strongly transverse, rapidly increasing in size, the tenth much longer than the ninth, less transverse, the last pointed from behind the middle to the tip and as long as the three preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and but little narrower than the elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, which are more rounded at apex, the basal impression very small, transverse and obsolescent; elytra large, moderately transverse, subparallel, the apices very feebly and broadly sinuato-truncate laterally, the suture about one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, the sides thence very feebly arcuate and converging posteriorly, the first five tergites short, equal, the sixth (♂) transversely truncate and simply crenate. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.56 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Readily identifiable by the rather stout form, very incrassate antennæ, with large terminal joints, long tarsi and other characters. The antennæ do not fit *Dimetrota* at all well, for otherwise it might be regarded as an aberrant member of that genus.

Pseudota miscella n. sp.—Rather stout and shining, very finely punctate, closely on the elytra, rather closely on the abdomen though sparsely at apex; coloration nearly as in the preceding, the elytra not evidently infumate, the legs very pale; head rather transverse, the eyes well developed, at less than their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent and arcuate, the carinæ fine, far from entire; antennæ black, the first joint not quite as long as the next two, the second but little longer than the third, both short and about one-half longer than wide, the joints thence increasing rapidly, very stout distally though only moderately transverse, the tenth not longer than the ninth, the last as long as the preceding two; prothorax well developed,

distinctly wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, moderately transverse, slightly widest at base, the sides thence feebly converging and slightly arcuate, the median line feebly impressed from before the middle to the base; elytra subparallel, rather transverse, the apices not at all sinuate externally, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather short and broad, almost as wide as the elytra, parallel, the first five tergites subequal, the sixth (♂) broadly sinuate at apex, the middle of the sinus abruptly a little more deeply sinuate, the oblique sides each feebly bilobate, the lateral teeth slightly prolonged but not acute. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.58 mm. New Jersey.

This species is not allied closely to *dissensa*, the antennæ, though strongly incrassate, being very different, as also are the male sexual characters. The form of the prothorax would seem to betray a relationship with *Acrotona*, but the hypomera are horizontal and partially visible from the sides.

Pseudota sitiens n. sp.—More slender, moderately convex, testaceous, the elytra a little more flavate, the head blackish, the abdomen black, slightly pale at tip, the two basal segments dark testaceous, the legs pale; surface rather shining, the fine punctures not very dense, asperulate on the elytra, the abdomen finely, sparsely punctulate, the reticulation rather coarse but feeble, irregular; head orbicular, nearly as long as wide, rounded at the sides, the eyes at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and far from entire; antennæ short and stout, the second and third joints very moderately elongate, the latter slightly the shorter and obconic, the outer joints rapidly very stout and transverse, the last six or seven together parallel at the sides, the ninth and tenth similar, the last conoidal, a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, parallel, the sides rather strongly and evenly arcuate, the basal impression minute and subobsolete, much wider than the head and very little narrower than the elytra, the latter rather transverse, parallel, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax, the apices rather deeply sinuate laterally; abdomen rather long, only slightly narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel and with straight sides, the fifth tergite not quite as long as the fourth. Length 1.6–1.8 mm.; width 0.4–0.5 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

The sternal and tarsal characters are nearly as in *dissensa*, the hind tarsi merely a little shorter. Sexual characters are not apparent in the type specimens.

Pseudota præsaga n. sp.—Rather stout and slightly shining, the microreticulation everywhere strong, rather coarse and without arrangement on the abdomen, the punctures fine, not dense, well separated though somewhat asperulate on the elytra; color black, the elytra piceo-flavate, infumate slightly at the scutellum and very indefinitely postero-externally, the legs pale piceo-flavate; head rather strongly transverse, parallel, the eyes convex and prominent, at but little less than their own length from the base, the tempora arcuate and equally prominent, the carinæ fine but entire; antennæ

black, barely piceous basally, short, the second joint very moderately elongate, longer than the strongly obconic third, the outer seven joints forming a stout and subfusoid mass, apparently slightly widest at the eighth joint, the joints strongly transverse, the ninth and tenth mutually similar, the last a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax convex, moderately transverse, parallel, with evenly and evidently arcuate sides, distinctly wider than the head and almost as wide as the elytra, not obviously impressed; elytra only slightly abbreviated, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, the apices moderately and rather broadly sinuate externally; abdomen rather short, a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, the first five tergites equal, the sixth (♂) much narrower, truncate and with four short teeth, the two medial very broadly rounded, slightly tumescent and separated by a feeble sinus, each separated from the slightly narrower but not much longer, dorsally somewhat concave, lateral teeth, by a small sinus, which is scarcely more than half as wide as the medial sinus. Length 1.7–1.9 mm.; width 0.48–0.6 mm. California (San Mateo),—Baker.

The sterna are nearly as in *dissensa*, except that the mesosternal apex is more acute, and the tarsi are nearly similar. A specimen in my collection from Calaveras Co., does not appear to differ.

Pseudota irrupta n. sp.—Subparallel, moderately convex, rather shining, the reticulation distinct, somewhat transversely wavy on most of the abdomen, the punctures fine, asperulate, not very dense; color piceous, the abdomen piceo-testaceous, with an indefinite subapical blackish cloud, the legs pale; head nearly as in the preceding but not quite so transverse and with less prominent eyes, the carinæ very feeble and far from entire; antennæ black, paler basally, short, gradually strongly incrassate to the tip, the second joint slightly more elongate than in *præsaga*, a little longer than the third, the outer joints strongly transverse, the ninth and tenth mutually similar, the last barely as long as the two preceding; prothorax nearly as in the preceding in outline but larger and with the median line impressed finely throughout, a little more strongly basally, similarly proportioned with regard to the head and elytra, the latter a little more abbreviated, the suture about a third longer than the prothorax, the apices not evidently sinuate externally; abdomen finely, rather sparsely punctulate, perfectly parallel, with nearly straight sides, narrower than the elytra, the tergites equal; hind tarsi with the four basal joints moderately elongate and equal. Length (extended) 2.0 mm.; width 0.55 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen.

A single rather immature specimen, apparently female. The sternal characters are nearly as in the preceding.

Pseudota nescia n. sp.—Subparallel, moderately convex, rather shining, the micro-reticulation evident, rather coarse and irregular on the abdomen, the punctures fine, well separated, slightly asperate on the elytra; color black, the elytra dark piceous-brown, the legs pale brown; head almost as long as wide, parallel, the eyes rather convex, at about their own length from

the base, the tempora nearly straight and slightly less prominent, the carinæ entire; antennæ black, slightly pale basally, the second joint twice as long as wide, nearly as long as the first, much longer than the strongly obconic third, the outer joints gradually incrassate and very stout to the tip, strongly transverse, the ninth and tenth mutually similar, the last as long as the two preceding though only a little longer than wide, sharply ogival; prothorax unusually small and rather strongly transverse, parallel and feebly arcuate at the sides, rounding at apex, distinctly wider than the head and very obviously narrower than the elytra, very obsoletely impressed along the median line; elytra large, parallel, almost as long as wide. the apices barely at all sinuate laterally, the suture almost two-thirds longer than the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed apically, the tergites subequal, only moderately short, the sixth (♂) rectilinearly truncate at tip, with four very minute and feeble teeth, the two medial separated by almost twice the lateral intervals. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands,—Keen.

The sterna and tarsi are of the usual type in the genus, the mesosternal process narrowly and circularly rounded at tip. This species is very distinct in its smaller and rather transverse prothorax and relatively longer elytra.

Pseudota pimalis n. sp.—More slender, rather shining, piceous, the head darker, the elytra a little paler, piceous-brown, the abdomen black, the legs very pale; punctures very fine, not dense, close and asperulate on the elytra; head slightly wider than long, the eyes at two-thirds their length from the base, the tempora at first parallel and equally prominent, then broadly rounded to the base, the carinæ fine, attaining the apex; antennæ short, blackish, pale basally, the outer six or seven joints forming a parallell-sided club, less stout than in the other species, the second joint as long as the first but less stout, only very little longer than the more basally constricted third joint, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last gradually pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather strongly transverse, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, slightly widest at base, the sides thence very feebly converging and broadly arcuate to the apex, the median line very faintly impressed basally; elytra rather short and transverse, with feebly diverging sides, infumate about the scutellum, the apices feebly oblique and subsinuate laterally, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather long, a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, finely, sparsely punctate; hind tarsi slender, with the four basal joints equal. Length 1.6–1.9 mm.; width 0.35–0.38 mm. Arizona (Tuçson).

This species is aberrant in its shorter and broadly parabolic metasternal projection, the mesosternal process extending nearly to apical fourth of the distinctly separated coxæ, its apex becoming subparallel, moderately wide and circularly rounded at tip, the usual interval much depressed. I took two specimens in the suburbs, and subsequently received three from the same locality

collected by Prof. Wickham; male sexual characters are not apparent.

Clusiota n. gen.

This name is suggested for a minute species, with remarkably modified basal joints of the antennæ. The sterna are not clearly observable, but the coxæ are well separated, the interval between the sternal apices cavernous and the metasternal projection large and angulate. The hind tarsi are slender, the two basal joints equal and each distinctly shorter than either the third or fourth. The cephalic carinæ are very fine but completely entire. In its size, horizontal and warped hypomera and some other features, it is allied to *Datomicra*.

Clusiota claviventris n. sp.—Slender, somewhat shining, black, the elytra and abdomen except posteriorly, dark rufo-piceous, the legs slender, blackish-piceous; micro-reticulation everywhere distinct, rather coarse but feeble on the abdomen; punctures fine, not dense, the pubescence rather short but coarse, not close; head large, quadrate, barely at all wider than long, the eyes convex and prominent, at fully their own length from the base, the tempora equally prominent, parallel and rounded; antennæ black throughout, moderate in length, slightly incrassate, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last as long as the two preceding, the basal joint large, compressed and obtriangular, its apex broadly, subobliquely truncate, the short and very stout, basally much narrowed second joint attached near the outer limit of the apex of the first, the third slightly shorter than the second, about a third longer than wide, slightly less stout but still more narrowed to its very slender base, the fourth subquadrate; prothorax only slightly transverse, just visibly wider than the head and much narrower than the elyta, widest and with broadly rounded sides at about apical third; elytra large, with straight and slightly diverging sides, only slightly abbreviated, the apices not sinuate laterally, about one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base much narrower than the elytra, inflated, less punctate, more convex and more polished apically. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.28 mm. British Columbia (Glenora),—Wickham.

The single type is probably a male, as the sixth tergite is simply and moderately sinuate at the middle and the large sixth ventral plate broadly subtrapezoidal; so it is impossible to state to what degree the singular antennal and abdominal characters may be due to sex.

Datomicra Rey.

This name is here applied to a considerable series of minute species, characterized especially, as in *zosteræ*, by horizontal and warped hypomera and approximate middle coxæ, with the mesoster-

nal process extending slightly behind the middle of the coxæ, its finely aciculate apex considerably removed from the short and broadly obtuse or rounded metasternal projection, the intervening acute ridge much depressed. The hind tarsi are slender, with the four basal joints about equal. The antennæ more nearly resemble those of *Dimetrota*, though shorter as a rule, and are always much more slender than in *Sableta* or its attached subgenera. A minute European species before me, identified as *Datomicra celata* Er., has sternal characters greatly differing from those of *zosteræ*, the coxæ being rather widely separated, the mesosternum rather obtusely tipped, the metasternal projection angulate and the interval between the sternal apices broadly convex and not much depressed. Some species here described as *Datomicra* are still more heterogeneous; but subgeneric modifications seem to be unending in the Aleocharinæ.

Datomicra decolorata n. sp.—Slender, parallel, subopaque, pale piceo-flavate, the pronotum more rufous, the abdomen infumate distally, the legs pale; punctures dense and asperate, numerous but very fine on the more shining abdomen; head rather small, wider than long, the prominent eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent and gradually arcuato-converging to the base, the carinæ fine, subentire; antennæ pale piceous, rather long, the second joint about as long as the first, longer than the third, the outer joints distinctly incrassate and transverse, the eleventh gradually pointed and fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, parallel and very feebly arcuate at the sides, rounding and narrowing anteriorly, much wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytra base, not very definitely impressed, the median line minutely and feebly striolate, becoming more impressed at the base; elytra moderately transverse, with very feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, long, parallel, the sixth tergite (♂) with the three intervals about equal, the two median teeth small, prolonged anteriorly for a very short distance in feeble ridges, the lateral unusually long and straight. Length 1.6 mm; width 0.28 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The pallid coloration seems to be a normal character in this species, judging from its constancy through an ample series of examples; it may be known by this character and, from the following three forms, by the prothorax being fully as wide as the elytral base.

Datomicra inopia n. sp.—Slender and moderately convex but more fusoid, alutaceous, finely, closely and asperately punctate, the head and abdomen more shining and less strongly sculptured; color piceous-black, the elytra

dark brown, the head and abdomen deeper black, the legs pale; head relatively rather large, the eyes prominent and at much less than their own length from the base; antennæ nearly as in *decolorata* but rather more slender, rather long, dark in color and very feebly incrassate, the fourth joint fully as long as wide, the outer joints only slightly transverse; prothorax very moderately transverse, parallel and subevenly rounded at the sides, scarcely a third wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytral base, the median line very finely and feebly impressed throughout; elytra relatively a little larger than in the preceding but otherwise nearly similar, the suture rather more than a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, feebly and evenly though evidently tapering throughout, the fifth tergite longer but scarcely less punctate than the fourth, the sixth (♂) with the two median teeth smaller and not longitudinally tumid, the lateral much shorter than in the preceding, the middle interval a little wider than the lateral. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.32 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species is not at all close to the preceding in its structural characters or coloration, particularly in the larger head and in the prothorax and abdomen.

Datomicra schematica n. sp.—Moderately stout, fusoid, rather dull, the small dense punctures very strongly asperate throughout, sparse on the more shining abdomen; color piceous-black, the elytra rather pale brown, the legs pale; head wider than long, the eyes rather large and convex, at less than their own length from the base, the arcuate tempora less prominent, the carinæ entire; antennæ piceous-black, moderately long, gradually and perceptibly incrassate, the second and third joints elongate and similar, gradually narrowed basally, the former distinctly the longer, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, parallel and moderately arcuate at the sides, much wider than the head and only just visibly narrower than the elytral base, the median line feebly impressed; elytra rather transverse, truncate, the suture scarcely a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base but little narrower than the elytra, thence gradually though very slightly narrowed to the tip, the sixth tergite (♂) with a rather long and slender process at each side of the apex and two intermediate teeth, which are somewhat slender and feebly inclined upward, each separated from the lateral process slightly less than from each other. Length 1.3–1.4 mm.; width 0.28 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

This species and the two preceding differ from *zosteræ* in their much more asperate sculpture and more pronounced male sexual characters. The following species, from southern California, resembles *zosteræ* more closely, but differs in its much smaller antennæ:

Datomicra pomonæ n. sp.—Deep black throughout, the elytra not evidently paler, the legs nearly black; surface much more shining than in the preceding, the reticulation everywhere distinct, the punctures, however,

minute, not dense and scarcely at all asperulate; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes rather small, at more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, feebly arcuate and as prominent as the eyes, the carinæ feeble but about entire; antennæ rather short, gradually incrassate, the outer joints nearly twice as wide as long, the second as usual longer than the third, the last obtuse, not longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather convex, scarcely one-half wider than long, parallel, with rounded sides and rounded base, much wider than the head and perceptibly narrower than the elytral base, the median line very obsoletely impressed basally; elytra large, slightly abbreviated, with feebly diverging sides, the suture impressed basally and fully one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, not narrowed apically. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.3 mm. California (Pomona, Los Angeles Co.),—Fall.

At least subgenerically distinct from the preceding. The types are females.

Datomicra diffidens n. sp.—Slender, rather convex, strongly shining, black, the elytra and legs dark piceous; punctures minute, not very close-set, slightly asperate only on the elytra; head much wider than long, rounded at the sides, the eyes large, at about half their length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ piceous, of the usual structure and rather short, unusually slender, the outer joints but slightly transverse, the last barely as long as the two preceding, pointed; prothorax very moderately transverse, subparallel, with strongly rounded sides, much wider than the head and only just visibly narrower than the elytral base, the apex very slightly narrower than the base, the surface not impressed along the median line but with a small rounded basal pit; elytra only moderately transverse, parallel, the suture a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather long, parallel, almost imperceptibly narrowed at apex, narrower than the elytra. Length 1.38 mm.; width 0.28 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable readily by the lustre, form of the prothorax and the slender antennæ. The type seems to be a female.

Datomicra vacans n. sp.—More minute, black, the elytra and legs blackish-piceous, not notably shining, the punctures very close-set and strongly asperate throughout, less close but even more asperate on the more shining abdomen; head slightly wider than long, convex, impressed along the median line, parallel, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather short, moderately incrassate, of normal basal structure, the outer joints about two-thirds wider than long on the compressed side and barely one-half wider than long on the narrow side, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel and moderately arcuate at the sides, only a little wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytra, the median line distinctly impressed throughout; elytra short and transverse, truncate, the suture scarcely a fifth longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, the sides just visibly converging from base to apex, the fifth tergite (♂) with a minute discal spinuliform tubercle near the apex, the sixth with two medial teeth,

which are strongly upturned and separated by less than twice the deeply sinuate interval between them and the moderate lateral processes. Length 1.2 mm.; width 0.22 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Differs from *schematica* in its smaller size and rather more slender form, and more especially, in the male sexual characters, there being no trace of the discal spicule of the fifth tergite in that species.

Datomicra incumbens n. sp.—Stouter and more depressed than any of the preceding, shining, the reticulation everywhere distinct, the punctures anteriorly extremely minute and rather sparse, closer but only faintly asperulate on the elytra, sparse and extremely fine on the abdomen; color piceous-black throughout; head rather transverse, rounded at the sides, the eyes at notably less than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine, far from entire; antennæ dark, short, moderately incrassate, the basal joints of normal form, the outer very moderately transverse, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, having a very small basal impression; elytra large, very moderately abbreviated, with straight and slightly diverging sides, truncate at the apices, the suture fully one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel, the sixth tergite feebly sinuato-truncate in the type, the sixth ventral plate produced and strongly rounded, both relatively small in size. Length 1.28 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Nevada (Reno).

This species is certainly not a true *Datomicra*, but, if placed elsewhere, a special subgenus would have to be erected for it and this would be inadvisable at present.

Datomicra stilla n. sp.—Rather slender, fusiform, black, the elytra dark, the legs paler, piceous, somewhat shining, the close-set punctures strongly asperate, becoming less so only toward tip of the more shining abdomen; head wider than long, flattened medially, parallel, the convex eyes at nearly two-thirds their length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather short, moderately incrassate, the third joint shorter than the second, gradually narrowed basally, the outer joints not quite twice as wide as long, the last pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather large and transverse, much wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytral base, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, rounding anteriorly, the median line finely and feebly impressed except at apex; elytra moderately transverse, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, gradually but very feebly tapering from base to apex, the sixth tergite (♂) with the lateral slender processes unusually long, separated from each of the small and rather acute but porrect and tumescent medial teeth by but little less than the distance separating the latter. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

A typical *Datomicra* of the *schematica* and *vacans* type, but larger and with a broader prothorax. The fifth tergite of the male is wholly unmodified.

Datomicra pellax n. sp—Stout, moderately convex, slightly shining, very densely and asperately punctate, the abdomen much less closely; color piceous-black, the elytra dark piceo-castaneous, the head and abdomen deep black, the legs pale; head large, wider than long, the eyes very prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the tempora rapidly converging behind them and much less prominent, the carinæ not quite entire; antennæ blackish, moderately long, rather thick and distinctly incrassate, the second joint much shorter than the first and scarcely visibly longer than the third, the fourth slightly, the outer joints more evidently, transverse, the last large, ogivally pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, distinctly wider than the head and not quite as wide as the elytral base, the median line distinctly and not very finely impressed throughout the length; elytra large, moderately transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, gradually and only just visibly tapering, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth and very much less punctured. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

This is an aberrant species, not closely allied to any other and possibly not a true *Datomicra;* the single specimen seems to be a female. It is stouter and has a much larger head than *stilla.*

Datomicra coruscula n. sp.—Not very slender or convex, strongly shining, the reticulation feeble, coarse, distinct and transversely wavy on the abdomen; punctures fine, not close or asperate, sparse on the abdomen; color black, the elytra dark, the legs but little paler, piceous; head rather transverse, the eyes large, at scarcely more than half their own length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather short and slender, but feebly incrassate, the second joint as long as the next two, the outer joints only slightly wider than long, the last rather obtuse and shorter than the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, parallel, evenly and moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and very little narrower than the elytral base, very feebly impressed along the median line; elytra well developed, subparallel, very moderately transverse, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0.28 mm. California (Paraiso Springs, Monterey Co.).

To be readily known by its rather smooth surface, disposition of the abdominal micro-reticulation and shining surface. The specimens before me do not exhibit any notable sexual characters.

Datomicra hebescens n. sp.—Moderately fusoid, black, the elytra dark piceous, the legs decidedly pale; punctures fine and close, strongly asperate, becoming fine, sparse and simple only toward the abdominal apex, which becomes more shining, with the reticulation rather fine, feeble and irregular; head rather transverse, the eyes large, convex and prominent, at barely half their length from the base, the carinæ entire; antennæ moderately long and

slender, only feebly incrassate, the second joint but very slightly longer than the third, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last unusually long, gradually and finely pointed and much longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, perfectly parallel, the sides very evenly and rather strongly, circularly rounded, much wider than the head and very evidently narrower than the elytral base, the median line very finely and obsoletely impressed, foveiform at base; elytra moderately transverse, transversely rectilinear externally at the apices, the suture a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, gradually distinctly tapering from before the middle. the sixth tergite (♂) transversely truncate at tip, with a long and extremely slender process at each side but with no trace of medial modification. Length 1.7–1.85 mm.; width 0.38–0.45 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species is also of the usual type, as exemplified by *stilla* and others, but here the size is larger, the abdominal modification of the male quite different in type, and the metasternal projection is more advanced and angulate. It is abundant, but the male seems to be rare.

Datomicra insolida n. sp.—Similar to the preceding in general form, coloration and sculpture, but materially stouter and with a larger head, more transverse prothorax and shorter antennæ; head large and strongly transverse, the eyes relatively not quite so large but convex, prominent and at two-thirds their length from the base, the carinæ similar; antennæ moderately incrassate and rather short, the outer joints more transverse than in *hebescens* but with the last joint similarly long and gradually pointed; prothorax strongly transverse, less greatly exceeding the head in width and more nearly as wide as the base of the elytra, similarly rounded at the sides but more feebly and indefinitely impressed along the median line, not foveate at base; elytra much broader, the suture about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen similar though perhaps not quite so tapering posteriorly, the sixth tergite (♂) broadly arcuato-truncate, with a perfectly similar spicule at each side. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.5 mm. California (Gilroy Hot Springs, Sta. Clara Co., and San Francisco).

It is singular that two species so manifestly of the same type, as shown by the peculiar male sexual characters, should occur in such widely different zoölogical provinces. The present species is not quite so black as *hebescens*, much stouter and with a larger head as stated above. Though allied, there can be no doubt of the distinctness of the two species.

Datomicra surgens n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, the anterior parts relatively unusually small, shining, the reticulation feeble, rather coarse but feeble and irregular on the abdomen, the punctures very fine, not dense and but feebly asperulate; color black, the elytra and legs dark piceous, the latter paler distally; head large, subquadrate, slightly transverse, the

eyes only moderate, prominent and at fully their own length from the base, the tempora rounded and similarly prominent, the carinæ fine but strong, entire; antennæ moderate in length, rather slender, gradually and feebly incrassate, black as usual, the second joint about as long as the first though less stout and much longer than the third, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last rather small, pointed but shorter than the two preceding; prothorax small, moderately transverse, parallel, with broadly rounded sides, slightly wider than the head but much narrower than the elytral base, not definitely impressed; elytra large, only moderately transverse, the suture nearly two-thirds longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.45 mm. British Columbia (Glenora),—Wickham.

The two specimens at hand display no indication of distinct male sexual characters. The metasternal projection is rather well developed and sharply angulate, the coxæ less approximate and the dividing ridge not depressed, as it is in normal forms of the *zosteræ* type.

Datomicra wrangeli n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, fusoid, black, the elytra faintly piceous, the legs nearly black, somewhat shining, the punctures close-set and strongly asperate throughout, becoming merely a little less close posteriorly on the abdomen; head small, orbicular, but little wider than long, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, somewhat convex, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather short and moderately incrassate, the second joint much shorter and less stout than the first but only a little longer than the third, which is evenly and gradually narrowed basally, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last small, ogival, not as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel and evenly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and correspondingly much narrower than the elytra, not impressed; elytra moderately transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, parallel, almost imperceptibly narrowing apically, the sixth tergite (♂) truncate, simply angulate at the sides, with a small and feeble sinus just within each angle, otherwise unmodified. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Alaska (Fort Wrangel), —Wickham.

This species again exhibits a marked peculiarity in type of male sexual characters; the metasternum is short and broadly angulate, and the separating ridge is rather broadly convex and scarcely at all depressed. It is separable at once from *surgens* by the much smaller head.

Datomicra vaciva n. sp.—Subparallel, rather convex, slightly shining, the reticulation dense, very feeble and irregular on the more shining abdomen, the punctures anteriorly minute and inconspicuous, dense and slightly asperate on the elytra, stronger, close-set and asperulate on the abdomen; color black,

the elytra feebly piceous, the legs pale; head but little wider than long, the eyes at slightly less than their own length from the base, the tempora subparallel and slightly less prominent as usual, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather long, slender, only very feebly incrassate, the second and third joints subequal, much elongated though shorter than the first, the outer joints nearly as long as wide, the last much shorter than the two preceding; prothorax less than one-half wider than long, parallel, evenly and moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and not evidently narrower than the elytral base, not definitely impressed; elytra parallel, rather short, the suture but little more than a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen perfectly parallel, distinctly narrower than the elytra, the first three tergites distinctly and somewhat broadly impressed transversely at base. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.46 mm. Massachusetts,—Blanchard.

Very doubtfully a *Datomicra* and it might almost as well be placed in *Dimetrota;* my three examples do not seem to include a male. The middle coxæ are narrowly separated, the metasternum rather short but clearly angulate, the dividing ridge acute, becoming much depressed toward the aciculate apex of the mesosternum.

Micromota n. subgen.

The body is here very small and slender, the hypomera horizontal but so warped that a goodly part near the coxæ is exposed from a lateral viewpoint, and it would appear therefore to be much more closely allied to *Datomicra* than to *Microdota*, where the homologous European species, *inquinula* Er., is placed at present. The sterna are not well exposed in my single type specimen, but the coxæ seem to be almost contiguous and the metasternal projection rather large and angulate; the tarsi are short, the basal joint of the posterior seemingly shorter than the second. The type is the following:

Datomicra (**Micromota**) **filiformis** n. sp.—Very slender, moderately or only slightly convex, somewhat dull, the fine asperate punctures everywhere dense, even on the abdomen, where the fourth and fifth tergites are blackish and longer than the first three, which are dark rufo-piceous, the remainder piceous-black, the elytra barely at all paler, the legs pale; head about as long as wide, the eyes at their own length from the base, about as prominent as the parallel and feebly arcuate tempora, the carinæ fine, not quite entire; antennæ not very short, gradually and moderately incrassate, the first joint longer than the second or third, the latter the shorter and more obconic, the outer joints rather strongly transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding and somewhat thicker; prothorax rather short and transverse, evidently wider than the head and a little narrower than the base of the elytra, widest before the middle but with broadly and subevenly rounded sides, the median line very finely impressed; elytra moderately short, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen slender, parallel, much

narrower than the elytra, more shining than the anterior parts. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0.2 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Sexual characters are not observable in the type. The species is related closely to the European *Microdota inquinula*, of which I have several specimens before me, but it is decidedly less minute in all its dimensions and has a relatively larger head and broader prothorax.

Hilarina n. subgen.

The minute slender species for which this subgeneric name is proposed, greatly resembles very small members of the subgenus *Hilara*, but the hypomera are horizontal and warped, so that only a small part is visible from a lateral point of view, precisely as in *Datomicra*. The middle coxæ are well separated, the mesosternal process rather wide and obtusely rounded at tip, extending to the middle of the coxæ, where it is separated from the short and obtusely angulate metasternal projection, by a long, transversely and moderately convex, somewhat depressed ridge. The hind tarsi are rather short, with the basal joint shorter than two to four, which are equal, the fifth much more slender.

Datomicra (Hilarina) particula n. sp.—Slender, subparallel, strongly shining, finely and rather sparsely punctulate, the micro-reticulation distinct, very coarse but feeble and irregular on the abdomen; color dark rufo-piceous, the elytra scarcely paler, the head and abdomen black, the latter feebly rufescent basally, the legs pale; pubescence sparse and inconspicuous; head rather large, subquadrate, the eyes well developed, prominent, at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent, at first parallel, then broadly rounded to the base, the carinæ feeble and extending but slightly beyond the middle; antennæ short, rapidly and strongly incrassate, pale in color, the second joint very much shorter than the first but almost as long as the next two, the third obconic, the fourth transverse, the outer joints very strongly transverse, the tenth longer than the ninth, the last very obtuse, as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather strongly transverse, convex, slightly widest before the middle, the sides well rounded, evidently wider than the head and nearly as wide as the elytral base, not impressed; elytra moderately transverse, subparallel, truncate externally at the apices, the suture about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, perfectly parallel. Length 1.2 mm.; width 0.23 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck) and New York (Catskill Mts.).

The male sexual characters are very feeble, the sixth tergite being truncate or just visibly sinuato-truncate, with the sides of the truncature feebly and subacutely angulate.

Datomicra (Hilarina) inanis n. sp.—Similar in general form and size but paler and less shining, the punctures fine but very much more close-set, the abdominal sculpture nearly similar; color testaceous, the elytra rather darker but pale toward the humeri, the head piceous, the legs pale, the abdomen blackish, pale basally; head nearly similar but with smaller eyes at rather more than their own length from the base, the carinæ longer, generally almost entire; antennæ similarly short and thick, the outer joints strongly transverse, the ninth and tenth mutually similar, the last a little more pointed and longer than the two preceding, the basal joints nearly as in *particula* but with the third joint a little shorter; prothorax nearly similar in general form and relationships but widest at the middle, the parallel sides similarly distinctly rounded, still more nearly as wide as the elytra and unimpressed; elytra smaller and a little shorter, the suture rather more than a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather long, parallel, but little narrower than the elytra. Length 1.1 mm.; width 0.2 mm. Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

The four specimens before me exhibit no positive sign of sexual identity.

Oligomia n. subgen.

In this subgenus the hypomera are as in *Datomicra* and the middle coxæ are rather approximate, with the finely aciculate apex of the mesosternal process extending rather beyond their middle and far distant from the metasternum, which is transverse and only very feebly arcuate medially, not at all advancing; the hind tarsi are rather short but slender and filiform, the first joint shorter than two to four which are equal. The species are very small and male sexual characters are not observable.

Datomicra (Oligomia) scintilla n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, fusoid, only slightly shining, the reticulation fine, very coarse and irregular on the abdomen, the punctures fine but strongly asperate, close-set, somewhat sparse and inconspicuous on the much more shining abdomen; color rather dark piceous, the elytra but slightly paler, dark brown, the legs piceo-flavate; head wider than long, convex, the eyes well developed, rather convex, at their own length from the base, the tempora swollen, convex and more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ feeble and very far from entire; antennæ blackish, only moderately short but slender, only feebly incrassate, the second and third joints both elongate, the latter only slightly the shorter, the former but slightly shorter than the first, the fourth fully as long as wide, the outer joints but very moderately transverse, the last fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, very much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, the median line feebly impressed, joining a feeble basal impression; elytra moderately transverse, the apices broadly but evidently sinuate laterally, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, tapering almost throughout the length, the fifth tergite

much longer than the fourth. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0 37 mm. California (Monterey).

To be known readily by the more broadly fusoid outline, with the rather small head swollen basally, the asperate punctures and its small size; it is more nearly a *Datomicra* than the members of the preceding subgenus.

Datomicra (Oligomia) perpaula n. sp.—Similar to the preceding in coloration and sculpture but narrower, more parallel and with a relatively much larger head, which is similarly rather transverse and basally inflated, the eyes smaller, less prominent and at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine and much abbreviated; antennæ nearly similar but a little shorter and sensibly more incrassate distally, the second joint very much shorter than the first and much longer than the more strongly obconic third, the fourth a little wider than long, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax distinctly though less greatly wider than the head, as wide as the elytra, similarly transverse, parallel and strongly rounded at the sides, with only a small rounded basal impression; elytra similar though shorter, the suture barely a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen similar, moderately tapering throughout, at base almost as wide as the elytra. Length 1.15 mm.; width 0.26 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

Evidently a close congener of the preceding but more slender and with a larger head, shorter antennæ and elytra and other divergent characters.

Monadia n. subgen.

The middle coxæ are well separated, the mesosternal process much more prolonged than in the preceding groups, extending to apical fourth of the coxæ, with its apex somewhat acute but not aciculate and separated by a comparatively short interval from the rather large and sharply angulate metasternal projection. The coloration of the body departs very much from typical *Datomicra*, resembling more *Sableta* and its coördinate groups, which also have the hypomera horizontal and warped, and it is quite possible that *Monadia* would be more appropriately placed as a subgenus of *Sableta*.

Datomicra (Monadia) lucana n. sp.—Subparallel, elongate, rather convex, moderately shining, the punctures very fine, not dense and not evidently asperulate, sparse on the strongly shining abdomen; color pale flavo-testaceous, the head blackish, the elytra brownish, clearer basally except at the suture, the abdomen with the entire fourth tergite blackish, more diffused on the under surface, the legs very pale; pubescence pale, not very close; head orbicular, wider than long, the eyes large, convex, at less than their

own length from the base, the tempora converging and rounded; carinæ fine but perfectly entire; antennæ short, rather strongly incrassate distally, the second joint much shorter than the first but only a little longer than the third, the fourth to tenth similar, strongly transverse but increasing rapidly in size, the last as long as the two preceding, ogivally pointed; prothorax transverse, much wider than the head and slightly narrower than the elytral base, parallel and moderately rounded at the sides, the basal impression transverse and subobsolete; elytra rather short and transverse, truncate externally at the apices, the suture nearly two-fifths longer than the prothorax; abdomen long, parallel, evidently narrower than the elytra, the first five tergites about equal in length. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Lower California (Santo Domingo del Taste).

The coloration, large eyes, entire cephalic carinæ, parallel abdomen and other distinctive characters will facilitate the identification of this small species.

Synaptina n. gen.

The species of this genus are moderate in size, frequently with very coarsely faceted eyes and generally of sombre coloration. The middle coxæ are subcontiguous, the mesosternal process not extending beyond their middle point, with its apex finely aciculate and very far removed from the transverse and at most very feebly arcuate metasternum, the connecting ridge acute and very deeply depressed. The hind tarsi are moderately thick, with the first four joints equal, the cephalic carinæ incomplete and the antennæ moderately long and slender. The hypomera are horizontal and warped.

Synaptina merica n. sp.—Somewhat stout and subparallel, slightly convex, shining, unusually coarsely micro-reticulate throughout but very obsoletely so on the abdomen, the punctures very fine and sparse throughout, not at all asperulate, the pubescence short, stiff and very sparse; color dark piceous, the elytra but slightly paler, the legs pale; head large, nearly as long as wide, sensibly and gradually inflated basally, the eyes broadly and obliquely sublenticular, convex, very coarsely faceted and at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine and far from entire; antennæ longer than the head and prothorax, gradually and feebly incrassate, piceous, only slightly paler basally, the second joint much elongated, only very little shorter though narrower than the first, much longer than the third, which is also slender, elongate and feebly obconic, the fourth slightly wider than long, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last subcylindric, obtusely pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, subparallel and broadly rounded at the sides, a little wider than the head and correspondingly narrower than the elytra, the median line very finely and scarcely visibly impressed basally; elytra rather short and strongly transverse, the apices broadly and feebly sinuate externally, the suture equal in

length to the prothorax; abdomen at base almost as wide as the elytra, gradually and just visibly tapering throughout; tergites short, the fifth longer than the fourth, the sixth in the type broad and feebly arcuate at apex. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45–0.5 mm. Iowa (Keokuk and Iowa City) and Arizona (Williams).

Recognizable by the sombre color, coarse reticulation, short elytra, form of the head and the unusually coarsely faceted eyes. There seem to be no striking male sexual characters.

Synaptina consonens n. sp.—Rather less broad and somewhat more parallel, similar in color, in its shining lustre, minute, sparse punctures and very coarse micro-reticulation, which is strikingly coarse on the abdomen, the pubescence coarse and sparse; head nearly similar, feebly swollen basally, convex, the rather prominent eyes similar and coarsely faceted, the fine carinæ generally extending but slightly beyond the middle, the antennæ similar but rather shorter, paler basally, the second joint evidently shorter than the first and a little longer than the third, the outer joints rather strongly transverse and the last shorter than the two preceding; prothorax similar, convex and shining but with a distinct impression along the median line basally; elytra much less transverse, the apical sinuses still feebler, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, more parallel, scarcely at all tapering even apically, otherwise similar in structure. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck), New York (near the city) and Iowa (Keokuk and Cedar Rapids).

Readily distinguishable from the preceding by its very much less abbreviated elytra. Sexual characters are indistinct, but the sixth ventral seems to be more trapezoidal in some examples.

Synaptina quæsita n. sp.—Larger, rather convex, somewhat less shining, the reticulation much finer and normal, that of the abdomen moderately coarse and very uneven, except apically on each tergite, where it becomes finer and transverse, the punctures fine, asperulate and rather close-set, also close and asperulate on the abdomen except apically, the pubescence rather abundant; color black, the elytra rather pale castaneous, the legs pale brown; head wider than long, the eyes larger, more rounded and finely faceted, somewhat convex and at their own length from the base, the tempora feebly arcuate and only scarcely visibly more prominent than the eyes, the carinæ subobsolete and not entire; antennæ dark, slightly paler basally, only moderately short, gradually rather strongly incrassate, the second joint scarcely longer than the third but much shorter than the first, the outer joints rather strongly transverse, the last pointed from behind the middle to the tip and longer than the two preceding; prothorax formed as in the two preceding but more distinctly wider than the head, slightly narrower than the elytral base, not impressed along the median line but with a small transverse basal impression; elytra rather strongly transverse, evidently though broadly sinuate at the apices externally, the outer side unusually projecting posteriorly, the suture

well impressed basally, about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel, feebly tapering at apex, the tergites about equal in length. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.

The type is labeled as having been found in "Nest 2, April 15, 1894," and is therefore a casual inquiline. Its generic characters are as in the two preceding, though otherwise there is but little resemblance.

Synaptina disparilis n. sp.—Rather slender, moderately convex, shining the reticulation moderate and feeble, slightly coarser and confused on the abdomen, where it is more distinct apically, the vestiture and punctures rather sparse, the latter fine and scarcely asperulate even on the elytra; color pale piceo-rufous, the head but little darker, the abdomen blackish, the legs pale; head slightly wider than long, convex, polished, the eyes moderate, with rather fine separated facets, at more than their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, feebly arcuate and not more prominent, the carinæ fine, much abbreviated; antennæ pale piceous, rather short but slender, gradually and feebly incrassate, the second and third joints elongate, the latter almost imperceptibly the shorter, both shorter than the first, the outer joints moderately transverse, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head, about as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra only moderately transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture two-fifths longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, not tapering apically or extremely feebly so, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (San Francisco).

The generic characters are as in the other members so far, especially, as the sterna and hypomera are concerned, but the species is more slender, paler in color and with peculiar form of the head and structure of the eyes. It is abundant.

In all the following genera, through *Coprothassa*, the hypomera are still more strongly inflexed, so that they are completely invisible from a lateral viewpoint, a character which distinguishes them at once from *Atheta* or any of its subgenera. That *Acrotona*, which also departs very decidedly from *Atheta* in general facies as well, is a distinct genus, I therefore think should by no means be disputed.

Arisota n. gen.

In general habitus the species of this genus, which are distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in forms so nearly similar that they

require careful observation in order to separate them, are not unlike *Datomicra*, and it is probable that some one of them at least has been placed in that genus or *Microdota*. The body is subparallel, generally intense black and with very roughly asperate sculpture, the middle coxæ very widely separated, the mesosternum not extending materially beyond their middle point, with its broad and rectilinearly truncate apex separated from the very short and broadly obtuse metasternum by a rather long, scarcely at all depressed, very broadly and feebly convex interval; the hind tarsi are slender, with the four basal joints equal and with a fringe of coarse setæ beneath.

Arisota tetricula n. sp.—Elongate-fusoid, slightly convex, deep black, the elytra feebly piceous, the legs paler piceous, slightly shining, finely and asperately punctate, with distinct micro-reticulation, which is coarse on the shining abdomen, where the asperate punctures are numerous and distinct and the general sculpture very rough; pubescence short, distinct; head nearly as long as wide, orbicular, the eyes large, at less than their own length from the base, the carinæ entire and rather strong; antennæ black, moderate in length, loose, slender, only very feebly incrassate, the second and third joints each shorter than the first, elongate, the third the shorter, the fourth quadrate, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the last pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding, the bristling setæ sparse but conspicuous; prothorax moderately transverse, subparallel and rounded at the sides, a little narrower at apex than at base, much wider than the head and a little narrower than the elytra, very feebly impressed along the median line basally; elytra rather transverse, arcuato-truncate at the apices externally, the suture about a sixth longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, rather strongly tapering apically, the fifth tergite longer than the fourth. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.38 mm. New York (Ithaca and Catskill Mts.).

Sexual characters appear to be feeble, most of the specimens having the sixth tergite feebly sinuato-truncate and the sixth ventral plate broadly arcuato-truncate.

Arisota insueta n. sp.—Form nearly as in the preceding, deep black throughout, the elytra not paler, the legs dark piceous, paler distally; surface highly shining, the micro-reticulation wholly obsolete anteriorly and very feeble on the elytra, coarse but feeble on the abdomen, the strongly asperate punctures close-set and very conspicuous; head throughout nearly as in the preceding, the slender and very feebly incrassate antennæ a little shorter and more compact, deep black throughout, the second joint about as long as the first much longer than the third; prothorax convex, less parallel, the sides distinctly converging and only feebly arcuate from base to apex and with a larger basal impression, its relationships with head and elytra nearly similar; elytra and abdomen nearly similar. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Differs from the preceding in its more shining surface, more uniformly black color, rather more slender form and in the form of the prothorax.

Arisota pomonensis n. sp.—General coloration and sculpture as in the preceding but stouter in form and with a relatively smaller head, deep black, the elytra piceous-black; head and pronotum polished, without evident reticulation, the latter very feeble elsewhere, the asperate punctures rather close as usual; head subquadrate, the eyes at their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, then broadly rounded to the base, the antennæ as in the preceding but with the second joint a little shorter than the first and distinctly longer than the third; prothorax transverse, subparallel and rounded at the sides, very much wider than the head and but very little narrower than the elytral base, scarcely at all impressed; elytra only moderately transverse, flat, the dense asperities very strong, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen short, but little narrower than the elytra and almost perfectly parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, Length (contracted) 1.45 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Pomona, Los Angeles Co.),—Fall.

Stouter than the preceding but with similarly shining anterior parts, the prothorax, however, more transverse, more parallel and with more rounded sides.

Arisota speculifer n. sp.—Almost similar to the preceding but with larger eyes and less parallel prothorax, deep black, the elytra slightly piceous; head and pronotum polished but with the usual rather close and asperate punctures, which are still denser on the elytra; abdomen with the usual asperate sculpture, the usual long bristling setæ, in addition to the smaller and more decumbent hairs, distinct; head nearly as long as wide, broadly rounded at the sides, the eyes at less than their own length from the base; antennæ as usual, the third joint unusually small, much shorter than the second and not quite twice as long as wide; prothorax transverse, the sides evidently converging from base to apex but rather strongly rounded, a little narrower than the elytral base and much wider than the head, very minutely, feebly impressed at the middle of the basal edge; elytra well developed, parallel, rather transverse, the suture two-fifths longer than the prothorax; abdomen not as wide as the elytra, subparallel. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Monterey to Humboldt Co.).

This species is more nearly of the *insueta* type but is stouter, the sides of the prothorax much more arcuate and not quite so converging and the antennæ a little longer and stouter.

Arisota apacheella n. sp.—More slender than usual, moderately convex, the asperate punctures as usual, the anterior parts shining, the reticulation feeble, and, on the pronotum, almost completely obsolete; color black, the elytra dark piceous-black; head very slightly wider than long, rounded at the sides, the eyes at a little less than their own length from the base; an-

tennæ of the usual form; prothorax smaller than usual, similarly transverse, almost parallel and broadly arcuate at the sides, much wider than the head and very obviously narrower than the elytra, the surface impressed very minutely as in the preceding; elytra short and strongly transverse, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, formed as usual, very nearly parallel. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.34 mm. Arizona (Winslow),—Wickham.

A somewhat aberrant species in its more slender form, relatively smaller head and prothorax and short elytra.

Arisota umbrina n. sp—A little larger than the other species and rather stout, less shining, the micro-reticulation of the head and pronotum very strong, feebler on the elytra and abdomen, the asperate punctures strong and close-set as usual; color black, the elytra barely at all paler, the legs piceous; head transversely orbicular, almost evenly rounded at the sides, the eyes large, at much less than their own length from the base; antennæ piceous-black, of the usual type, the outer joints slightly wider than long; prothorax rather large, moderately convex and transverse, the sides not strongly arcuate and feebly converging from base to apex, very much wider than the head and not distinctly narrower than the elytral base, the median line very feebly impressed at base; elytra well developed though strongly transverse, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax, the sutural angles, as usual in the genus, well rounded; abdomen narrower than the elytra, only very slightly narrower at the apex of the fifth tergite than at base. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. California (San Diego, Pomona, Barstow and Catalina Island), Nevada (Reno) and Arizona (Winslow).

A rather abundant species in the southern Pacific regions and possibly heretofore described under another name. It is allied by its sculpture to the eastern *tetricula*, but is larger, stouter and with a larger and relatively wider prothorax. The example from Barstow has the pronotum distinctly though obtusely impressed along the median line throughout the length, and there may be some varietal forms included in my collection. The type is from San Diego.

Dolosota n. gen.

The species of this group are small in size and testaceous in color to a greater or less extent. The prothorax is broad and frequently much wider than any part of the elytra, the middle coxæ approximate, the mesosternal process only moderately long, with its acute or aciculate tip well separated from the rather short but broadly angulate metasternum, by a deeply sunken acute ridge. The hind tarsi are very slender and filiform, with the first four joints equal, or with the first sometimes a little longer than the second, the cephalic carinæ generally entire, the antennæ only moderately short,

somewhat slender or only very moderately incrassate distally, the eyes well developed, the elytra sinuate externally at the apices and the hypomera very strongly inflexed, so that they are wholly invisible from the sides as in *Acrotona* and *Eurypronota*, the latter of which may be attached to the former as a subgenus represented only by *discreta*, a species not approached by any other in the singularity of its outline. The type of *Dolosota* is *Eurypronota scopula* Csy. The male sexual characters in the genus are not apparent, all the numerous examples examined having the fifth tergite very broadly rounded or subtruncate and perfectly even. Besides *scopula*, the following numerous species are present in my collection from various parts of the Atlantic region, and they may be divided into two very distinct sections as follows:

I—*Head finely and inconspicuously punctate as in scopula.*

This group may be divided into two rather arbitrary subgroups, depending upon the relative size of the head. In the following five species the head is comparatively well developed, although much narrower than the prothorax:

Dolosota redundans n. sp.—Rather stout and convex, subparallel, moderately shining, the punctures fine, not dense, asperulate, strongly so on the elytra, also rather close-set and asperulate on the abdomen, where the reticulation is rather coarse, irregular and distinct; head and abdomen black, the latter pale at tip and largely toward base, the prothorax rufo-piceous, the elytra pale flavo-testaceous. the legs and antennæ pale brownish-flavate throughout; pubescence pale rather distinct; head strongly transverse, the eyes moderate, rather coarsely faceted, at less than their own length from the base, the tempora just visibly more prominent than the eyes; antennæ moderately long, slender, very feebly incrassate, bristling with long setæ, the first three joints decreasing in length and thickness but not very rapidly, four to six slightly longer than wide, the outer joints only very slightly wider than long, the last rather large, pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax large, convex, transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, the latter gradually more converging before the middle, just visibly wider than the base and narrower than the apex of the elytra, with a very small and feeble subbasal fovea; elytra short, with diverging sides, the suture only just visibly longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, very gradually and moderately tapering thence to the tip, the tergites rather short, the fifth a little longer than the fourth. Length 1.65–1.75 mm.; width 0.42–0.48 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This is one of the least minute species of the genus and may be recognized easily by the relatively wider elytra. The following may be regarded as a subspecies:

Dolosota tergina n. subsp.—Similar to *redundans* but still more parallel, the antennæ infumate at tip, the head not quite so transverse, with the eyes a little more distant from the base, the prothorax more parallel and somewhat less strongly rounded at the sides, the elytral suture very distinctly longer than the prothorax and the abdomen almost as wide as the elytra, more parallel, narrowing only very slightly toward tip. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Pennsylvania (Mt. Airy).

There is still another variety before me from the Catskill Mts., having the antennæ a little more incrassate and with more transverse joints apically.

Dolosota sequax n. sp.—Rather stout and subparallel, moderately shining, the punctures as in the preceding, the reticulation of the abdomen coarse, distinct and irregular; pubescence pale, decumbent; body and legs pale flavo-testaceous, the head and an indefinite subapical abdominal cloud piceous-black; head transversely subtriangular, distinctly inflated at base, the eyes scarcely longer than the swollen tempora, rather convex and strongly faceted; antennæ rather long and stout though only feebly and gradually incrassate, pale ochreo-flavate and bristling with long setæ throughout the length, the first joint stout, elongate-oval, the second and third of equal thickness, narrower and shorter, the third shorter and more obconic than the second, the fourth to tenth from a little wider than long to obviously transverse, the last distinctly shorter than the two preceding; prothorax large, transverse, narrowing slightly and with well rounded sides from base to apex, very much wider than the head and distinctly wider than any part of the elytra, evenly convex and unimpressed; elytra small, transverse, subparallel, the suture not quite so long as the prothorax; abdomen at base about as wide as the elytra, gradually feebly tapering and with feebly arcuate sides thence to the tip, distinctly and rather closely, asperately punctured. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids).

Recognizable by the form of the head and structure of the antennæ.

Dolosota secunda n. sp.—Form, coloration and sculpture nearly similar but more slender, the elytra largely but feebly infumate except broadly toward the sides and apex; head not so large, similarly transverse but nearly parallel, the tempora not more prominent than the eyes and distinctly shorter than the latter, nearly straight; antennæ nearly similar but darker, brownish-testaceous, becoming flavate basally, the fourth joint almost as long as wide, the outer joints only slightly wider than long, the last larger, gradually pointed and fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax similarly large, convex and of the same form, much wider than any part of the elytra, the latter small, subparallel, the lateral sinuses at apex very feeble, the suture a little shorter than the prothorax; abdomen nearly similar but more slender, a little narrower than the elytra. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.34 mm. Iowa (Iowa City), —Wickham.

The type is gummed with a moderate sized blackish-piceous ant,

having the abdomen rather short and abruptly inflated and the antennæ with the basal joint as long as the head. This species is therefore casually inquilinous, though it is my impression that the genus as a whole is more essentially fungivorous in habits.

Dolosota flaccida n. sp.—Body nearly similar to the preceding throughout in coloration, in its slender form and in the sculpture, the latter however less strong, the reticulation of the abdomen virtually obsolete; head relatively perhaps still a little smaller but more inflated basally, the tempora as long as the eyes and slightly more prominent; antennæ much smaller and more slender, the stout basal joint one-half longer than the second and much thicker than either two or three, the last being the shorter as usual, the outer joints only just visibly incrassate, four as long as wide, ten scarcely visibly wider than long, the last slender, scarcely as long as the two preceding, the color pale brownish-testaceous, feebly paler at apex and basally; prothorax similar but shorter and more transverse, distinctly wider than any part of the elytra, the latter short and transverse, the suture only about three-fourths as long as the prothorax; abdomen nearly similar, though perhaps more developed in length. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.33 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Distinguishable from *secunda* by the much smaller and less incrassate antennæ and still shorter elytra.

Dolosota abundans n. sp.—Coloration and sculpture nearly similar to the three preceding, the abdominal reticulation coarse but very feeble, the elytral vestiture suberect, somewhat as in *scopula;* head short and strongly transverse, slightly swollen at base, the eyes rather well developed, at less than their own length from the base and not quite so prominent as the tempora; antennæ moderately long, larger than in *flaccida*, gradually feebly incrassate, just visibly infumate but a little paler basally and at apex, with the usual bristling setæ, the outer joints only very little wider than long, the last well developed, acutely ogival from behind the middle to the tip and a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax rather more parallel at the sides and less greatly exceeding the elytra in width, much wider than the head, the sides rather less arcuate than usual and only just visibly converging, though more rounded, apically, wholly unimpressed; elytra short, the suture but little more than three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the apical sinuses broad and shallow; abdomen as in *secunda.* Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.32 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

Although similar in general characters to the three preceding and *scopula*, this species may be known by the differential characters given above.

In the following three species the head would be noted as unusually small, and is especially so when actually compared with the preceding section of the genus, but the elytra also are more developed, being much longer than the prothorax:

Dolosota cupiens n. sp.—Stout and fusiform, slightly convex, moderately shining, the fine asperulate punctures close-set throughout, much less dense though close-set on the abdomen, where the reticulation is coarse though very feeble; pubescence pale, abundant, short and decumbent; color pale brownish-piceous, the head and abdomen blackish, the latter gradually pale basally and at apex, the legs and antennæ very pale throughout; head convex, only a little wider than long, feebly inflated basally, the tempora nearly as long as the eyes but converging from very near the latter to the base; antennæ slender, moderately short, feebly incrassate, the basal joint short and subcylindric, not quite as long as the second though a little thicker, the third shorter, obconic, the fourth and fifth slightly longer than wide, the sixth as wide as long, the tenth a little wider than long, the last small, pointed, not as long as the two preceding; prothorax large, transverse, somewhat inflated and with strongly arcuate sides behind the middle, the sides more converging anteriorly, as wide as the elytral apex and a little wider than the base, barely at all impressed along the median line basally; elytra rather large, with sensibly diverging and feebly arcuate sides, the apical sinuses broad and rather deep, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base very nearly as wide as the elytra, gradually and rather rapidly tapering and with feebly arcuate sides thence to the tip. Length 1.78 mm.; width 0.52 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Distinguishable readily from any of the foregoing by the much larger elytra and more fusiform outline. The dark cloud on the abdomen is sometimes principally confined to the fourth tergite, especially in less mature individuals.

Dolosota vafra n. sp.—Stout, subparallel, the coloration and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the coarse reticulation of the abdomen strong; head very small, slightly transverse, convex, parallel at the sides basally, the eyes moderate; antennæ moderate, perceptibly incrassate, brownish-testaceous, paler basally, the basal joint elongate-oval, very much longer and thicker than the second, the latter much longer than the third, the fourth and fifth slightly longer than the next two, fully as long as wide, eight to ten evidently wider than long, the last barely as long as the two preceding, the bristling setæ conspicuous throughout; prothorax large, transverse, three-fourths wider than the head and as wide as the elytral apex, the sides rounded and anteriorly converging, the apex much narrower than the base, with a rounded feeble impression near the basal margin; elytra transverse, shorter than in *cupiens*, the outer apical sinuses distinct, the suture barely a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen short, slightly narrower than the elytra, subparallel, but little narrower at the fifth segment than at base, the margins thick and slightly arcuate. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.48 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

To be readily separated from the preceding by its larger basal joint of the antennæ, pronotal impression and shorter elytra.

Dolosota comis n. sp.—Rather stout, pale flavo-testaceous, the head black-

ish-piceous and the abdomen with a cloud of the same color involving the third and fourth tergites; head small but transverse, parallel at the sides, the eyes well developed and at less than their own length from the base; antennæ moderate, rather more rapidly incrassate distally than usual, pale, the second joint but little longer though stouter than the third and almost as long though more slender than the first, the fourth distinctly longer than wide, five to ten from as long as wide to distinctly wider than long, rapidly increasing in size, the last a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, the sides subparallel and nearly straight, rounding strongly in about apical two-fifths, the basal angles obtuse but not in the least blunt, the punctures a little sparser than in the preceding, the rounded impression near the base evident; elytra large, only moderately transverse, equal in width to the prothorax, the suture one-half longer than the latter; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, gradually and moderately tapering, with feebly arcuate sides, thence to the tip, the asperate punctures numerous as usual. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.42 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids).

The reticulation of the abdomen is coarse, irregular and distinct. The disposition of the abdominal micro-reticulation is peculiar throughout this genus, the fine lines radiating transversely from each of the asperate punctures. The present species differs from the two preceding in its still more developed elytra and shorter prothorax, with the obtuse basal angles not bluntly rounded as they are in the latter.

II—*Head with large shallow umbilicate punctures.*

In this section the antennæ are somewhat shorter, more or less rapidly though very moderately incrassate distally and the bristling setæ are shorter and less conspicuous than in the preceding. The species are rather closely allied among themselves.

Luteola Er., may belong here but is larger than any known to me and may possibly be the same as *flaveola* Mels., which belongs to a very different genus.

Dolosota lacertina n. sp.—Parallel, moderately convex and shining, the punctures fine and close-set, asperate, rather close and asperate on the shining abdomen, where the reticulation is obsolete; color pale testaceous, the head piceous, the abdomen with a large indefinite subapical blackish cloud; head somewhat large in size, transverse, the eyes convex, slightly longer and less prominent than the tempora, which are also rounded; antennæ rather short, pale, the second joint as long as the first but thinner, distinctly longer than the third, the fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth wider than long, increasing rapidly in size and width, the last a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax large, strongly transverse, nearly one-half wider than the head and evidently wider than any part of the elytra, rounded at the sides and more

narrowed anteriorly, with an extremely feeble and minute impression near the basal margin; elytra short, with slightly diverging sides, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen about as wide as the elytra, gradually and feebly tapering, with feebly arcuate sides. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

The broad prothorax, short elytra and rather well developed head, for the present genus, furnish ready means of identifying this species.

Dolosota restricta n. sp.—Smaller, moderately stout and rather strongly shining, similar in coloration and sculpture, the abdomen without reticulation except feebly toward tip, black, paler toward base and feebly at tip; head relatively smaller, rather transverse, the eyes well developed, at much less than their own length from the base, the tempora scarcely visibly swollen; antennæ rather longer, pale, the second joint much shorter than the first, only a little longer than the third, the latter strongly constricted at base, fourth quadrate, outer five or six joints rapidly increasing in width, the subapical distinctly transverse, the last rather large, much longer than the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head, a little wider than the elytral apex, subparallel and strongly rounded at the sides, the basal impression minute and very feeble; elytra transverse, the suture a very little longer than the prothorax; abdomen nearly as in the preceding, though at base evidently narrower than the elytra. Length 1.55 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Separable very easily from the preceding by its smaller size, more slender form, smaller head and more nearly equally wide prothorax and elytra. The antennæ are more rapidly incrassate and only notably so near the apex.

Dolosota alumna n. sp.—Rather stout, subparallel, the coloration and sculpture nearly as in the preceding species, the abdomen scarcely at all reticulate, the pronotum with unusually dense and strongly asperate fine punctures, the pubescence subdecumbent; head moderately small, somewhat transverse, parallel at the sides, the eyes convex, at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora parallel, not at all more prominent; antennæ rather short, very gradually and moderately incrassate, the basal joints of the usual type, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last a little longer than the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, the sides strongly rounded, more converging anteriorly as usual, much wider than the head and evidently wider than any part of the elytra, the latter subparallel, only moderately transverse, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen as usual. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.34 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids) and Missouri (St. Louis).

This species may be known from either of the preceding by its materially longer elytra. A specimen sent by Wickham, from Iowa

City, constitutes a variety or closely related species, of more slender form, shorter elytra and less strongly punctured surface.

Dolosota euphonia n. sp.—Subparallel, only moderately convex, nearly similar in coloration and sculpture, shining, the reticulation everywhere obsolete, except toward the abdominal apex, where it is feeble; head only moderately small, rather transverse, perceptibly inflated at base, the tempora shorter but somewhat more convex than the eyes; antennæ pale, of the usual type, the first three joints diminishing, the fourth a little wider than long, the outer joints distinctly transverse, and, as a peculiarity not hitherto noted, a little longer on their outer than on their inner sides or slightly asymmetric, the last joint as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, much wider than the head, equal in width to the elytral apex, more parallel than usual, with strongly rounded sides, the apex not distinctly narrower than the base; elytra transverse, the suture between a fifth and sixth longer than the prothorax; abdomen of the usual type and with numerous asperulate punctures. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.35 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The prothorax is less dilated and more parallel in this species than in the preceding, and is very faintly impressed along the median line in more than basal half.

Dolosota sophista n. sp.—Nearly parallel, moderately convex, rather shining, aberrant in coloration, dark piceous-brown, the head blackish, the elytra pale luteo-piceous, the abdomen black throughout, scarcely at all pallescent basally, the legs pale; pubescence not very conspicuous, the usual asperate close-set punctures distinct; head rather well developed, transverse, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora parallel and not more prominent; antennæ pale, slightly infumate and gradually distinctly incrassate distally, the outer joints evidently transverse, symmetric, the last large, longer and stouter than the two preceding combined; prothorax transverse, convex, distinctly wider than the head but not wider than the elytral apex, rounded at the sides and slightly narrowed apically, with a very minute and feeble circular fovea near the base, the median line not impressed; elytra short and transverse, parallel, the suture only just visibly longer than the prothorax; abdomen in form and sculpture of the usual type but with the feebly converging sides straight. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids).

The coloration and short elytra will serve to distinguish this species from *alumna*, the only other now known to occur in the same locality.

Dolosota panda n. sp.—Form and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the coloration of the normal type, testaceous, with the head and a large subapical abdominal cloud piceous; head, eyes and tempora nearly as in the preceding, the antennæ pale throughout, rather short, very gradually but somewhat notably incrassate, the outer joints moderately transverse, nearly symmetric, the last not evidently stouter and barely at all longer than the two preceding;

prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, only slightly narrowed apically, much wider than the head but equal in width to the elytral apex, the basal fovea small and scarcely traceable; elytra short and transverse, with evidently diverging sides, the suture not quite as long as the prothorax; abdomen very feebly tapering to subparallel, almost as wide as the elytra, the border rather thick. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), District of Columbia and North Carolina (Asheville).

To be known by the short elytra. The prothorax is relatively not so wide as in the other Atlantic coast forms, such as *lacertina* and *euphonia*. It does not seem to vary notably in the several local environments mentioned.

Dolosota serva n. sp.—Fusoid, rather convex and shining, having the usual rather close-set asperate punctures, rufo-piceous in color, the head and abdomen blackish, the latter pale basally and barely so at apex; head relatively small, transverse, the eyes prominent, at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora not at all prominent, at first parallel, then rounding to the base; antennæ pale throughout, rather short, gradually and very sensibly incrassate distally, of the usual type; prothorax transverse, convex, broadly rounded at the sides and narrowing anteriorly, much wider than the head, fully as wide as the elytral base but scarcely so wide as the apex, unimpressed; elytra rather large, only moderately short, the sides somewhat strongly diverging, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen very feebly tapering and with feebly arcuate sides throughout, distinctly narrower than the elytra. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.37 mm. Massachusetts, —Blanchard.

The only other species in which the elytra approach the development that they have here is *alumna*, and there they are narrower, being overreached at the sides by the prothorax; *serva* also has the coloration more sombre than usual and the general facies quite distinctive.

Microlia n. subgen.

In this group the sterna, tarsi, fully developed and entire cephalic carinæ and greatly inflexed hypomera are nearly as in *Dolosota*, but the antennæ are quite different, being very short, with the outer joints rapidly very stout, transverse and compact. The type is the following:

Dolosota (Microlia) pernix n. sp.—Rather stout, fusiform and convex, shining, very finely and not densely or asperately punctate, the abdomen feebly so and with the reticulation unusually large and irregular, without trace of the peculiar radiating arrangement of the preceding group; color pale flavo-testaceous, the head not darker, the abdomen blackish, pale basally and at apex,

the legs pale; head nearly as long as wide, suborbicular, finely punctured, the eyes very large, finely faceted, convex, at less than half their length from the base, the tempora rapidly rounding and less prominent; antennæ very short, rapidly and very strongly incrassate, pale flavo-testaceous, with the outer four joints abruptly dark brownish-piceous, the first joint oval, twice as long as wide, not longer but stouter than the second, which is much elongated and distinctly longer than the third, fourth to tenth transverse and rapidly increasing, the tenth two and one-half times as wide as long, the last very obtuse and as long as the two preceding, the erect sparse setæ not conspicuous and rather short; prothorax large, convex, transverse, much rounded at base, with the sides converging and moderately arcuate, more so apically, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base but narrower than the apex, unimpressed; elytra large, moderately transverse, with diverging sides, the apical sinuses very feeble, the suture fully one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen short, gradually and strongly tapering throughout, at base almost as wide as the elytra. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.44 mm. Virginia (Norfolk).

Peculiar in its short fusoid form, large eyes and elytra and short, rapidly very incrassate, bicolored antennæ.

Dolosota (Microlia) petulans n. sp.—Less fusoid, rather convex, shining, the punctures not at all asperate, minute, not close, somewhat coarse on the elytra, the abdominal reticulation finer, nearly obsolete and more transversely arranged; body pale luteo-flavate, the head and elytra somewhat darker, the latter broadly paler basally and more silvery in lustre than the anterior parts, the abdomen with a smaller and feeble subapical cloud; head much more transverse, the eyes not so prominent and at one-half their length from the base, the carinæ strong and entire; antennæ as in the preceding but larger and longer, infuscate, gradually pale basally, the outer joints similarly transverse but the last larger and of very different shape, being acutely conical from near the base and much longer than the two preceding; prothorax similar in form but much less greatly wider than the head, the latter being larger; elytra similarly only moderately abbreviated but narrower and with rather less diverging sides, the outer sinuses at apex somewhat narrow and evident, the suture about one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen narrower, gradually but rather less strongly tapering throughout and at base distinctly narrower than the elytra, the side margins apparently thinner. Length 1.38 mm.; width 0.38 mm. New Jersey.

Male sexual characters are not observable, either in this or the preceding, and are probably very feeble as in *Dolosota*. *Petulans* is distinguishable from *pernix* by its narrower form, smaller eyes and larger antennæ, which are of different coloration and with the last joint conical.

Aremia n. subgen.

In this group, which I think really has a greater value than the subgenus, the sterna between the middle coxæ offer a peculiarity

not repeated elsewhere, so far as is apparent. The coxæ are distinctly separated, and not contiguous as in the two preceding groups, the metasternal projection narrow, long and very acute; the mesosternal process is gradually narrowed to a very acute but not aciculate apex near apical fifth of the coxæ and with its apex overlapping the apex of the metasternal projection,—an exceptional character. The hind tarsi are lacking in the unique type, but the strongly inflexed and laterally invisible hypomera, entire and strong cephalic carinæ, stout antennæ, well developed elytra and scheme of coloration are as in the preceding group.

Dolosota (Aremia) reclusa n. sp.—Oblong, somewhat depressed, moderately shining, the micro-reticulation fine and strong, very feeble on the abdomen, the punctures fine, close and asperate, strongly so on the elytra, feeble on the abdomen; body pale ochreo-testaceous, very uniformly throughout, the head not evidently darker, rather flat above, about as long as wide, the eyes moderate, not very convex and at two-thirds their length from the base, the tempora parallel and similarly prominent; antennæ pale ochreo-flavate throughout, rather short, rapidly very strongly incrassate distally, the basal joint not twice as long as wide and barely as long as the elongate second joint but thicker, somewhat compressed, with its upper margin angulate beyond the middle, the third much shorter and narrower than the second, the outer joints loose and very strongly transverse, the last obtuse and as long as the two preceding; prothorax short and strongly transverse, much rounded at the sides but only slightly narrower at apex, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytra, very obsoletely and transversely impressed at base; elytra subparallel, large, nearly as long as wide, the outer sinuses at apex very moderate, the suture fully two-thirds longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, the sides very feebly converging and nearly straight thence to the apex. Length 1.28 mm.; width 0.38 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This singular species has much the aspect of a Bolitocharid, but the long and slender middle tarsi are clearly 5-jointed.

Reania n. subgen.

The sterna are abnormal also in this very restricted group, the middle coxæ being unusually widely separated, with the processes between them both broad and very obtuse and apparently but very briefly separated. The body is rather broadly fusoid and with the head and coloration both peculiar, the type is the following:

Dolosota (Reania) fontinalis n. sp.—Fusoid, rather convex, strongly shining, the punctures fine, not apserate, generally sparse but closer on the elytra as usual; color pale flavo-testaceous, the head piceous, the elytra

with a piceous cloud at the scutellum and at each outer posterior angle, the abdomen black, feebly paler at tip, the legs pale; head slightly wider than long, suborbicular, the eyes large, rather prominent and at their own length from the base, the tempora forming an even circular arc from each eye to the rather narrow neck, the carinæ fine but strongly elevated and entire; antennæ rather short, pale, feebly infuscate distally and with the apical joint still darker, the first and second equal in length, the third shorter but very slender, the fourth a little longer than wide, the outer joints gradually and moderately incrassate and transverse, the last acutely conoidal, as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, convex, much wider at base than at apex, the sides strongly converging and broadly arcuate, rounded at base, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra large, only moderately abbreviated, with slightly diverging sides, the suture one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen strongly and evenly tapering from base to apex, evidently narrower than the elytra, the sexual characters not obvious. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Colorado (Colorado Springs),—Wickham.

A rather conspicuous species in outline, coloration and form of the head. It is represented in my collection by a single specimen, lacking the hind legs.

Acrotona Thoms.

The American forms agree very well with the European in a generic sense, but they are probably all different specifically. *Achromota fusiformis* Csy., belongs to this genus and has the elytra rather well developed as in *fungi*, but it is much stouter, with a larger head and more rapidly tapering abdomen than any one of the four European species that I have received from time to time under the name *fungi*.

Acrotona lividula n. sp.—Stout, subparallel, convex, rather shining, piceous-black, the head and abdomen black, the elytra dark castaneous, the legs piceous-brown; head convex, somewhat transverse, barely perceptibly swollen basally, the eyes at nearly their own length from the base; antennæ rather long, very slender, pale piceo-testaceous throughout, barely at all incrassate, the first three joints much elongated, the third the shortest, the succeeding joints also longer than wide, the tenth about as long as wide, the last very slender, gradually and finely pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax large, transverse, convex, minutely, sparsely, simply punctulate, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytra, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides, a little more so apically, not impressed; elytra large, moderately transverse, not quite parallel, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax, finely, closely and asperulately punctate; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, gradually distinctly tapering, with feebly arcuate sides throughout. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Oregon (Portland).

Differs from *fungi* in its stouter form, larger head, more slender, less incrassulate and paler antennæ, more prominent eyes and many other features.

Acrotona digesta n. sp.—Similar in general form and coloration but much less stout, convex, shining, the pronotal punctures fine, twice as close as in *lividula* and more asperulate, close and asperate on the elytra; head transverse, the eyes prominent, at a little less than their own length from the base, the tempora not more prominent, parallel to the basal curvature; antennæ rather long, feebly incrassate, piceous, gradually pale basally, the third joint but little shorter than the second, the tenth distinctly wider than long, the last ogivally pointed, barely as long as the two preceding; prothorax nearly as in the preceding but having a small basal impression; elytra very much shorter, strongly transverse, the suture almost, but not quite, as long as the prothorax; abdomen nearly as wide as the elytra, more parallel than in the preceding, tapering a little apically. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.57 mm. California (Duncan's Mills, Sonoma Co.).

Very different from *lividula* in its more incrassate antennæ and shorter elytra.

Acrotona shastanica n. sp.—Still more slender, rather shining, black, the elytra scarcely perceptibly picescent, the legs brown, the fine punctures nearly as in the preceding, the pubescence pale and decumbent but rather long and coarse; head very convex, rather small, moderately transverse, the eyes noticeably small, at fully their own length from the base, the tempora not more prominent; antennæ piceous, gradually pale basally, only moderately long and very evidently incrassate, the first three joints elongate, gradually diminishing, the outer joints a little wider than long, the last pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax large, transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, very much wider than the head and distinctly wider than any part of the elytra, virtually unimpressed; elytra subparallel, small, rather short, the suture about four-fifths as long as the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, slightly narrowed apically, parallel basally. Length 1.77 mm.; width 0.52 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

Distinguishable from the two preceding by the inflated prothorax, which is much wider than any part of the relatively diminished elytra.

Acrotona severa n. sp.—Very stout, parallel and distinctly convex, shining, deep black throughout, the elytra not paler, the legs dark brown; punctures fine and inconspicuous, closer and asperate on the elytra, the vestiture rather fine and dark; head large, transverse, the tempora slightly dilated and more prominent though shorter than the eyes; antennæ moderately long, very evidently and rather rapidly incrassate apically, blackish, scarcely paler basally, the first joint unusually stout, scarcely as long as the second, the latter a little longer than the third, both very slender, four to six a little longer than wide, the tenth evidently transverse, the last pointed, about as

long as the two preceding; prothorax large, strongly transverse, less rounded at base than usual, parallel and rounded at the sides, more so anteriorly, the apex narrower than the base as usual; surface with a rather large rounded median impression at base, much wider than the head and evidently wider than any part of the elytra, which are short, with the suture about equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen unusually broad, fully as wide as the elytra, parallel basally, moderately narrowing apically. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.65 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

To be readily separated from *shastanica* by its very much stouter form, less basally rounded prothorax, larger elytra, broader abdomen and other structural features.

Acrotona prudens n. sp.—Subparallel, convex, shining, black, the elytra not distinctly paler, the legs pale brown; punctures fine and not conspicuous, closer and asperate on the elytra, the abdominal reticulation distinct throughout but fine; pubescence abundant, fine and rather dark but distinct; head convex, moderately transverse, very feebly inflated at base, the eyes not prominent, at fully their own length from the base; antennæ piceo-testaceous basally, evidently incrassate distally, the first three joints diminishing slowly in length and thickness, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last slender, pointed, scarcely so long as the two preceding; prothorax convex, large, only moderately transverse, much wider than the head, wider than the base, but about as wide as the apex, of the elytra, rounded at base, subparallel and rounded at the sides, unimpressed; elytra short, with slightly diverging and broadly arcuate sides, the suture only about three-fourths as long as the prothorax; abdomen broad, fully as wide as the elytra, parallel basally, rather strongly narrowed apically. Length 1.77 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Queen Charlotte Islands and British Columbia (Metlakatla),—Keen, 454.

Nearly as stout as *severa* but having the prothorax much less transverse, less laterally inflated and more rounded at base and the elytra relatively much shorter.

Acrotona adjuvans n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, shining, elongate-fusiform, piceo-rufous, the head slightly darker, the abdomen suffused with blackish except basally and at apex, the legs pale brownish-flavate; punctures fine, close and asperate on the elytra; head strongly transverse, the eyes moderate, at less than their own length from the base, the tempora gently rounding to the base, not more prominent than the eyes; antennæ pale ochreo-testaceous throughout, very slender, scarcely perceptibly incrassate, the first joint large and long, much longer than the second, which is not longer but a little thicker than the third, the other joints longer than wide for the most part, the tenth as long as wide, the last slender, gradually pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather transverse, rounded at base, parallel and moderately rounded at the sides, much wider than the head, wider than the base but not quite so wide as the apex of the elytra, unimpressed; elytra large, with rather strongly diverging and nearly straight sides, only moderately transverse, the suture a third longer than the prothorax,

the sinuses at apex broad but evident; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, gradually and very feebly tapering and with broadly arcuate sides throughout. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.57 mm. Canada (Ottawa),—Carrington.

This species is the only one here described which is really closely allied to the European *fungi*, and it does resemble it to a great degree; on close observation, however, it is readily perceived to differ in its paler, much more slender and less distally incrassate antennæ, with longer first and third joints, in its larger and more transverse head, less transverse prothorax and less abbreviated elytra.

Acrotona renoica n. sp.—Rather stout and convex, shining, the punctures fine, somewhat close-set, dense, stronger and asperate on the elytra; color dark piceous-brown, the head and abdomen black, the elytra not paler than the prothorax, the legs very pale brownish-flavate; head strongly transverse, the eyes well developed, at less than their own length from the base, the parallel tempora scarcely at all swollen; antennæ rather long, very slender, just visibly incrassate, pale brownish, becoming gradually pale testaceous basally, the first joint much longer and stouter than the second, the latter only very little longer than the third, the fourth decidedly elongate, the tenth very nearly as long as wide, the last pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax large but only moderately transverse, subparallel and strongly rounded at the sides, the truncate apex distinctly narrower than the strongly rounded base, much wider than the head and evidently wider than any part of the elytra, with a rounded and feeble, sometimes evanescent basal impression; elytra subparallel, not very short, the suture barely perceptibly longer than the prothorax, the apical sinuses broad but rather deep; abdomen at base only slightly narrower than the elytra, gradually and feebly tapering and with feebly arcuate sides throughout. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Nevada (Reno).

Distinguishable at once from *fungi* by the relatively much larger head and prothorax and shorter elytra, as well as by the less incrassate antennæ.

Acrotona ardelio n. sp.—Much narrower and more parallel, smaller and darker than the preceding, piceous-black, the elytra not paler, the head and abdomen black, the legs pale brownish-flavate; surface shining, the punctuation and vestiture nearly as in *renoica* and others; head well developed, transverse, evidently inflated at base, the tempora a little shorter than the eyes; antennæ nearly as in the preceding, pale but still paler basally, slender, only just visibly incrassate, the second joint decidedly longer than the third, the fourth less elongate, the outer joints nearly similar; prothorax large, transverse, inflated and strongly rounded at the sides, moderately narrowed at apex and broadly rounded at base, much wider than the head and distinctly wider than any part of the elytra, the rounded basal impression small and

almost obsolete; elytra rather small and short, subparallel, the suture evidently not quite as long as the prothorax; abdomen nearly as wide as the elytra, gradually and very feebly tapering and with nearly straight sides throughout, the tergites gradually increasing in length posteriorly. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.42 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

Comparable only with *shastanica*, but a little broader throughout and with the elytra shorter and much more transverse, the prothorax still more inflated laterally and the antennæ less incrassate distally.

Acrotona malaca n. sp.—Parallel, shining, moderately convex, rather sparsely punctate and not as densely so as usual even on the elytra, pale piceo-testaceous in color, the elytra not paler, the head darker piceous and the abdomen with a large feeble and indefinite subapical piceous cloud; head rather small, suborbicular, a little wider than long, not inflated basally, the eyes as usual; antennæ moderately long, pale, gradually and evidently incrassate and somewhat less pale distally, of the usual structure in the preceding species, the subapical joints evidently wider than long; prothorax large, transverse, unusually parallel and with only very moderately arcuate sides, the apex but very little narrower than the base, much wider than the head and exactly equal in width to the elytra, the rounded basal impression minute and obsolescent; elytra rather short and transverse, subparallel, the suture not quite so long as the prothorax; abdomen broad, at base as wide as the elytra, very feebly tapering and with markedly arcuate sides thence to the apex. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

There is no species with which this can be closely compared; the pale coloration distinguishes it from any other and the indications are that this paleness is not due to immaturity to any considerable degree.

Eurypronota Csy.

This, as heretofore stated (Can. Ent., XLII, p. 107), is properly a subgenus of *Acrotona;* the type, *Acrotona* (*Eurypronota*) *discreta* Csy., differs greatly in general form, however, from any true *Acrotona* and the antennæ are larger and heavier.

Engamota n. subgen.

The true affinity of this genus or subgenus is doubtful, but I will dispose of it at present at a subgenus of *Acrotona*, as the general form and sober coloration of the body harmonize very well with *Acrotona*, and the strongly inflexed hypomera are invisible from the sides, but there the resemblance largely ceases. The middle coxæ

are slightly separated, the mesosternal process extending to their apical third, the rather bluntly acuminate apex very free and only moderately separated from the short and broadly obtuse metasternum by a broadly convex and scarcely at all depressed interval. The hind tarsi are slender, with the first joint a little longer than two to four, which are mutually equal. The cephalic carinæ are entire. The type is the following, differing from any form of *Acrotona* known to me, by the pronounced male sexual characters:

Acrotona (Engamota) absona n. sp.—Rather stout, subfusoid and convex, moderately shining, dark piceo-testaceous, the elytra not paler, the head a little darker, the abdomen black and the legs pale brown; punctures fine, asperulate and rather close-set, dense on the elytra, feeble on the more shining abdomen, where the micro-reticulation is rather fine and for the most part transverse in arrangement, transversely radiating from many of the punctures, as in other types of this group; head somewhat transverse, convex, the eyes large, rather prominent, the tempora a little shorter, less prominent and arcuately converging basally; antennæ moderately long and rather stout, gradually somewhat conspicuously incrassate distally, nearly black, the basal joint testaceous, much longer than the second and stouter, the latter equal in length to the third but less obconic, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last obtusely pointed and rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much wider than the head and not quite so wide as the elytral base, subparallel and very moderately arcuate at the sides, more rounding anteriorly, the apex a little narrower than the base, not distinctly impressed; elytra moderately short and transverse, subparallel, the suture a third longer than the prothorax, the apices externally feebly sinuato-truncate; abdomen narrower than the elytra, gradually and moderately tapering throughout, with nearly straight sides, the sixth tergite (♂) with four short stout teeth, the two median dorsally tumid and rather more widely separated than either from the lateral, which are longer and somewhat inclined in plane and hollowed within. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.45 mm. California (Pomona),—Fall.

This species can be identified from its general resemblance to *Acrotona*, though having a less developed prothorax, by its incrassate antennæ and distinct male sexual characters.

Neada n. subgen.

In this group also, the male sexual characters are distinct but of a wholly different kind from those of the preceding subgenus. The general form of the body suggests *Acrotona* and the hypomera are strongly inflexed and invisible from the sides. The middle coxæ and sterna are very nearly as in *Engamota*, but the hind tarsi have the first four joints equal as in *Acrotona*. The cephalic carinæ are well developed and entire. The type is as follows:

Acrotona (Neada) lubricans n. sp.—Rather stout, subparallel and convex, very highly polished, the micro-reticulation fine and regular but very feeble, closer and transverse on the abdomen, the punctures very minute and sparse throughout, widely separated and feeble even on the elytra, slightly more distinct but sparse on the abdomen; color blackish-piceous, the elytra pale albido-flavate, clouded with black basally and near each posterior angle, the legs pale; head orbicular though wider than long, the eyes large, prominent, at scarcely half their length from the base, the tempora rapidly arcuato-convergent behind them; antennæ rather long, slender basally, gradually somewhat strongly incrassate distally, blackish throughout, the basal joint but little longer and thicker than two or three, which are subequal, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax large, convex, moderately transverse, rounded at base, the sides strongly rounded and evidently converging from base to apex, the latter distinctly narrower than the base, much wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytra, unimpressed; elytra rather short and transverse, subparallel, flat, the suture slightly longer than the prothorax, the apices not sinuate externally; abdomen subparallel, a little narrower than the elytra, not at all tapering, the sixth tergite (♂) truncate, the truncature evenly and finely crenulate, the lateral teeth small and not projecting though feebly hollowed within. Length 1.65–1.9 mm.; width 0.4–0.5 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

I at first thought that this might be the *Atheta* (s. str.) *fulgens*, of Bernhauer, but, apart from the fact that this is by no means a typical *Atheta*, but much more closely allied to *Acrotona*, it is noted that the peculiar coloration of the elytra in *lubricans* does not seem to characterize *fulgens* and, in the latter, the elytra are only as long as the prothorax. Otherwise there is a very close agreement, and I have but little doubt that *fulgens* will take its place in this subgenus, and that Dr. Bernhauer has been hasty in fixing its position in the series as a true *Atheta*.

Colpodota Rey.

This name is here applied to a considerable number of species, for the most part minute, of very slender form and with an acuminate abdomen, of sober coloration, strongly inflexed and laterally invisible hypomera, contiguous middle coxæ or very nearly so, transverse or very short unadvanced metasternum and slender tarsi, the first four joints of the posterior being equal. The cephalic carinæ are generally entire and the antennæ well developed and usually more incrassate than in *Acrotona;* the sexual characters are very feeble.

Colpodota avia n. sp.—Larger and stouter than usual and more parallel, rather convex, somewhat alutaceous or slightly shining, piceous-black in color, the elytra dark brown, the abdomen feebly paler at tip, the legs pale; pubescence very short but close, the punctures fine, dense and asperate, close but very fine on the abdomen; head large, rather transverse, much dilated at base, the eyes at a little less than their own length from the base; antennæ rather long, notably heavy, black, piceo-rufous basally, the first three joints about equally long, the first stoutest, the third not much thicker than the second but regularly obconic, fourth to tenth gradually increasing and from as long as wide to distinctly transverse, the last large, ogivally pointed and longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, much rounded and as wide as the elytra at base, the sides strongly converging and broadly arcuate from base to apex, the latter as wide as the head, the base much wider, the median line very obsoletely impressed except apically; elytra rather short, not quite parallel, not sinuate at the apices, the suture just visibly longer than the prothorax; abdomen not quite as wide as the elytra, the sides very feebly converging and nearly straight throughout, not acute at tip, the fifth tergite nearly as long as the two preceding. Length 1.65–1.9 mm.; width 0.42–0.52 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Distinguishable by its moderately large size, feebly tapering abdomen, heavy antennæ and anteriorly converging, very moderately arcuate sides of the prothorax.

Colpodota puritana n. sp.—More fusiform, rather convex, dark rufo-piceous, the head and abdomen black, the latter brightly testaceous at apex, the elytra dark red-brown, blackish basally, the legs pale brown; lustre alutaceous, the punctures dense and very strongly asperate, fine, sparser and feebler on the abdomen; head large, slightly transverse, moderately dilated basally, the eyes slightly prominent and at more than their own length from the base; antennæ rather long and heavy, gradually somewhat notably incrassate distally as in the preceding, blackish, rufo-piceous basally, the first joint longer than the second, the latter barely as long and not so thick as the apical part of the notably obconic third, fourth to tenth from just visibly wider than long to strongly transverse, the tenth shorter and more transverse than the ninth and the preceding joints, the last large, pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax large, very moderately transverse, subparallel, with rather strongly and evenly arcuate sides, evidently wider than the head and just visibly wider than any part of the elytra, strongly rounded at base, the median line feebly impressed in basal half; elytra rather small, parallel, the suture a little shorter than the prothorax; abdomen at base about as wide as the elytra, gradually rather strongly tapering to the much narrower apex, the fifth tergite nearly as long as the two preceding. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Massachusetts,—Blanchard.

Readily separable from the preceding by its paler and more acuminate abdominal apex, more parallel prothorax, smaller, shorter elytra and stronger sculpture.

Colpodota insulsa n. sp.—Elongate-fusoid, moderately convex, rather alutaceous, the punctures fine and dense, strongly asperulate, minute but rather close-set on the abdomen; color black, the elytra dark, the legs pale, brown; head moderately transverse, slightly inflated basally, the eyes at somewhat more than their own length from the base, the tempora broadly arcuate; antennæ moderate in length, rather stout though very moderately and gradually incrassulate, blackish, barely at all paler basally, the first three joints diminishing only just visibly in thickness, the first not quite as long as the second, twice as long as wide, the third similar to the second but much shorter, the fourth fully as long as wide, the outer joints similar, slightly transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head, widest at base and there distinctly wider than the elytral base and somewhat wider than their apex, the sides evidently converging from the rounded base to the apex and strongly arcuate, scarcely at all impressed; elytra not quite parallel, rather short and transverse, the suture very slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base slightly narrower than the elytra, gradually somewhat strongly tapering to the rather acute apex, the fifth tergite not as long as the two preceding combined. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

Not closely allied to either of the preceding, being smaller, less stout, less convex and more acuminate posteriorly. The antennæ are also quite different in the much less obconic third joint, which is here almost similar to the second, though much shorter.

Colpodota acuminata n. sp.—Rather slender, fusiform, slightly shining, very deep black throughout, the elytra dark piceous, the legs rather pale piceous; punctures fine, asperate and very dense, feeble and sparser on the abdomen; head slightly wider than long, feebly swollen basally, the eyes moderately large, the carinæ entire; antennæ rather long and slender, deep black throughout, only very feebly incrassate, the second joint somewhat longer than the first or third, thinner than the former, fourth and fifth fully as long as wide, the sixth slightly, the tenth distinctly, wider than long, the last well developed, pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, rounded at base, the sides distinctly converging and feebly rounded from base to apex, much wider than the head and just visibly wider than the elytral base; elytra well developed, with slightly diverging and nearly straight sides, the suture about a fifth longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, evenly and very strongly tapering to the decidedly acute apex, the fifth tergite long. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.35 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

In the type the pronotum has, along the median line from near the apex to a little behind the middle, a strong, deep and symmetrical elongate impression, which does not seem to be due to shrinking of the integument; it is however a very unusual character. The species is, however, very distinct in other ways, differing from *insulsa* in its very much more acute abdomen and longer antennæ.

Colpodota acutella n. sp.—Slender, fusoid, moderately convex, slightly shining, the punctures everywhere very close and strongly asperate, as much so on the head as on the pronotum, the abdomen smoother and feebly punctulate, the elytra dull; color black or feebly picescent, the elytra dark, the legs pale, brown; head convex, nearly as long as wide, orbicular, the eyes rather large, at one-half their own length from the base, the tempora not so prominent and arcuately converging; antennæ rather long and notably heavy, gradually and moderately incrassate, black throughout, the first three joints of about equal length, the first the thickest, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax only about a third wider than long, subparallel, with broadly arcuate sides, much wider than the head and scarcely so wide as the elytral base, not evidently impressed; elytra notably short, with slightly diverging sides, the suture four-fifths as long as the prothorax; abdomen at base slightly narrower than the elytra, gradually and strongly tapering to the decidedly acute apex, the fifth tergite only very little longer than the fourth. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.38 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Differs in its still more slender form, less sharply acuminate abdomen, unusually feebly transverse prothorax and short elytra. The following appears to be a subspecies of *acutella:*

Colpodota simulata n. subsp.—Similar to *acutella* in form, coloration and sculpture but rather more shining, the head relatively a little larger, with the short tempora behind the eyes parallel and not arcuately converging, the head convex and similarly nearly as long as wide; antennæ a little shorter and less heavy; prothorax a little more transverse and fully as wide as the elytral base; elytral suture not obviously shorter than the prothorax. Length 1.73 mm.; width 0.34 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

The differences are slight but in numerous directions, so that this form should be made known, at any rate as a subspecies.

Colpodota egregiella n. sp.—In outline nearly as in the preceding but with the punctures still closer, though much finer, fine and much feebler on the head and abdomen; color piceous-black, the head and abdomen black, the latter pale at the extreme tip, the elytra dark brown, blackish about the scutellum, the legs pale; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes not quite so large, at nearly their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent and gradually arcuato-converging basally; antennæ not quite so long and much more slender, barely visibly incrassate, piceous in color, the second joint longer than the third, the fourth evidently longer than wide, the outer joints only very little wider than long, the last pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, subparallel, with strongly rounded sides, much wider than the head and equal in width to the elytra, with a very small and feeble impression on the median line at base; elytra subparallel, only moderately transverse, the suture very evidently though slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen throughout nearly as in the preceding. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.35 mm. New York (Catskill Mts. and Ithaca).

This species differs conspicuously from *acutella* and *simulata* in its much more slender antennæ and more developed elytra, among other obvious inconsistencies.

Colpodota sobria n. sp.—Small, fusoid, moderately convex, shining, deep black, the elytra dark piceous-brown, the legs pale piceo-flavate; punctures fine, close and asperate, the abdomen finely punctulate, unusually shining and coarsely but feebly micro-reticulate; head orbicular, nearly as long as wide, the eyes at about two-thirds their length from the base, the tempora arcuately converging; antennæ moderate in length, rather slender and feebly incrassate, black, the basal joint longer than either of the next two, which are equal, the fourth obtrapezoidal and a little wider than long, the outer joints very moderately transverse, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax only moderately transverse, convex, subparallel and evenly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and evidently narrower than the elytra, very obsoletely impressed on the median line behind the middle; elytra rather transverse, with diverging sides, the suture scarcely so long as the prothorax; abdomen at base a little narrower than the elytra, rapidly tapering and with broadly arcuate sides to the moderately acute apex, the fifth tergite very evidently longer than the fourth. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

Much smaller than some of the preceding and with the abdomen more shining; also less densely sculptured, with the prothorax smaller than usual and the head relatively a little larger than in the preceding.

Colpodota turbans n. sp.—Elongate-fusiform, somewhat convex and shining, the punctures fine, rather close, dense and strongly asperate on the elytra, which are opaculate; color black, the elytra dark brown, the legs pale; head distinctly wider than long, slightly inflated basally, the eyes at much less than their length from the base but scarcely at all prominent; antennæ moderately long, rufo-piceous, paler basally, thick, gradually and strongly incrassate distally, the first joint longer and much stouter than the second, the latter longer than the third, the fourth transverse, the outer joints distinctly so, the last unusually large, ogivally pointed and very much longer than the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, narrower at apex than at base, the sides strongly arcuate, much wider than the head, wider than the base and about as wide as the apex of the elytra, not evidently impressed; elytra rather short, with diverging sides, the suture about three-fourths as long as the prothorax; abdomen gradually tapering and subacute, but little narrower at base than the elytra, the fifth tergite almost as long as the two preceding. Length 1.78 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Texas (Galveston).

The noticeably heavy and incrassate antennæ, with unusually large terminal joint, will render the identification of this species at all times easy.

Colpodota austiniana n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, fusoid and slightly shining, dark piceous-brown, the elytra scarcely paler and the large suffused cloud of the abdomen very indistinct; punctures fine, close and strongly asperate; head rather strongly transverse, the eyes somewhat prominent and at much less than their own length from the base, the short tempora not as prominent; antennæ rather small and slender, only feebly incrassate, blackish, piceous basally, the third joint shorter and more obconic but not thicker than the second, the fourth evidently longer than wide, the outer joints only slightly transverse, the last moderate, pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather large and moderately transverse, very strongly narrowed from the rounded base to the apex, with the sides only moderately arcuate, nearly as wide as the elytral apex but wider than the base, unimpressed; elytra rather large, with distinctly diverging sides, the suture very evidently though not greatly longer than the prothorax; abdomen strongly tapering, rather acute, at base distinctly narrower than the elytra, the fifth tergite long but not quite as long as the two preceding. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.37 mm. Texas (Austin).

This species has more the facies of *insulsa*, but is stouter than that species, with the elytra relatively less elongate.

Colpodota defessa n. sp.—Small and very slender, slightly shining, finely, closely and asperately punctate, dark piceous, the elytra paler, dark brown, the legs pale; abdomen rather closely but very finely punctulate, as usual in this section; head nearly as long as wide, oval, feebly swollen basally, the eyes very moderate, at fully one-half more than their own length from the base; antennæ blackish, rather long, very slender, scarcely visibly incrassate, the second joint much longer than the third and equally thick, the fourth just visibly longer than wide, fifth to tenth very little wider than long, though increasing very gradually in size, the last slender, pointed from about the middle to the tip and fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax not two-fifths wider than long, subparallel, much rounded at base, the latter a little wider than the apex, the sides arcuate, much wider than the head and equal in width to the elytral base, the median line finely, feebly impressed throughout the length; elytra moderately abbreviated, with slightly diverging sides, the suture not quite so long as the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, almost parallel in about basal half, rapidly tapering thence to the decidedly acute apex, the fifth tergite one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.28 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

This species is distinguishable by its small size, slender, fusoid form, smaller eyes, slender antennæ and other characters as outlined above.

Colpodota assecla n. sp.—Small and very slender, rather convex, scarcely shining, finely, densely and very asperately punctate, the abdomen less so, dark piceous in color, the elytra barely at all paler, the legs pale; head distinctly wider than long, relatively unusually large, the eyes large and prominent, at one-half their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent; antennæ piceous, paler basally, only moderately long but perceptibly in-

crassate, the second joint as long as the first and only a little thinner, slightly longer than the third, the fourth very little wider than long, the outer joints distinctly wider than long, rather loosely joined, the last ogivally pointed, scarcely so long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, subparallel and rounded at the sides, a little narrower apically, rounded at base, the median line very finely and faintly impressed at base only, evidently though but little wider than the head and barely so wide as the elytral base, the elytra moderately short, about parallel, the suture a very little shorter than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, the sides but feebly converging thence to the tip, which is less acute than usual, the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.25 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

Differs from the preceding in its more parallel form, relatively large head, more obtuse abdominal apex and other characters; it is an isolated species.

Colpodota sequestralis n. sp.—Small but stouter and more fusoid, more shining, the punctures very small, not so dense and but feebly asperulate, pale piceous-brown in color, the abdomen blackish, the legs pale; head wider than long, oval, feebly inflated basally, the eyes at distinctly more than their own length from the base and but slightly convex; antennæ long and rather heavy, evidently incrassate distally, black, piceous basally, the second joint longest, evidently longer and slightly thinner than the first, a little longer and less obconic than the third, the fourth obconic and slightly longer than wide, the fifth thicker, as long as wide, the outer joints distinctly wider than long, the last pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, rounded at base, gradually slightly narrowed and with broadly arcuate sides from base to apex, much wider than the head and scarcely so wide as the elytra, the median line feebly impressed basally; elytra moderately short, parallel, the suture slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, evenly, somewhat strongly tapering to the apex, which however is not acute, the apex of the fifth tergite, which is two-thirds longer than the fourth, being at least three-fifths as wide as the elytra. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.3 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

This very small species may be known readily by its fusoid form, broadly and basally inflated head, with rather anterior eyes, well developed antennæ and feebler sculpture.

Colpodota trossula n. sp.—Very slender and gently fusoid, feebly shining, finely, closely and asperately punctate, dark piceous-brown throughout, the elytra barely at all paler, the legs pale piceous; head nearly as long as wide, the eyes rather large, at evidently less than their own length from the base, the tempora less prominent; antennæ piceous, but little paler basally, moderate in length, gradually and distinctly incrassate, the second joint barely as long as the first though slightly thinner, the third almost similar to the second but shorter, the fourth slightly wider than long, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last pointed and rather longer than the two

preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, only slightly narrowed and very moderately arcuate at the sides from the rounded base to the truncate apex, much wider than the head, equal in width to the elytral base, very obsoletely subimpressed along the median line; elytra rather short, with distinctly diverging sides, the suture not quite as long as the prothorax; abdomen distinctly narrower than the elytra, gradually and moderately tapering throughout, the apex not very acute, the fifth tergite barely one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.27 mm. Arizona (Tuçson).

A small and very slender species, without any very notable structural peculiarities.

Colpodota zephyrina n. sp.—Not strongly fusoid, moderately convex, rather shining, the reticulation fine, distinct, very coarse, irregular and evident on the abdomen, where the punctures are fine and rather sparse, elsewhere minute, feebly asperulate and very close; color blackish-piceous, the elytra not paler, the abdomen black, the legs a little paler, piceous; head rather large, evidently transverse and laterally swollen at base, the eyes smaller, convex, at much more than their own length from the base; antennæ piceous, moderately long, feebly incrassate, the second joint longer and a little thinner than the first, longer than the third, the fourth very slightly, the outer joints more distinctly, wider than long, the last gradually acutely pointed, rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax somewhat strongly transverse, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, the sides nearly straight and subparallel, becoming broadly rounded and converging in about apical half, the base broadly, obtusely lobed medially, oblique at each side to the obvious basal angles, the median line extremely obsoletely impressed; elytra large, almost parallel, only moderately abbreviated, the apices broadly and feebly sinuate externally, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, gradually and moderately tapering thence to the obtuse tip, the fifth tergite about one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.32 mm. California (Gilroy Hot Springs, Sta. Clara Co.).

This species is aberrant, when compared with such forms as *acutella* and *simulata*, in the form of the prothorax, large elytra, sculpture of the abdomen and in many other directions.

Colpodota egens n. sp.—Moderately slender, fusoid and convex, somewhat shining, the abdomen strongly so and with coarse and very irregular microreticulation, as in the preceding, the punctures elsewhere fine, more or less close and asperulate; color deep black, the elytra dark piceous-brown, the legs paler piceous; head distinctly transverse, the eyes not prominent and at their own length from the base, the tempora not more prominent, the antennæ moderately long, slender, feebly incrassate, piceous, the second joint as long as the first and slightly thinner, much longer and less obconic than the third, the fourth slightly wider than long, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last ogivally pointed and fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, almost evenly rounded at base, much narrower at

apex, the converging sides evenly and moderately arcuate throughout, much wider than the head and equal in width to the elytral base, the median line very briefly and feebly impressed at base; elytra well developed, with evidently diverging sides, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen as in the preceding but with the fifth tergite longer, three-fourths longer than the fourth. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.35 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

More conformable with the ordinary Atlantic species than with *zephyrina*, but having well developed elytra.

Colpodota fatigans n. sp.—Elongate-fusoid, rather convex, alutaceous, the punctures very fine, asperate and extremely close, the abdomen less dull but rather closely and asperulately punctulate; color blackish-piceous, thr elytra scarcely paler, the head and abdomen black, the latter slightly palee at the extreme tip, the legs piceous-brown; head convex, moderately transverse and very slightly swollen at base, the eyes convex but at a little more than their own length from the base; antennæ blackish, rather long, slender, only very feebly incrassate, the second joint a little longer and thinner than the first and but little longer than the third, fourth and fifth slightly longer than wide, the sixth as long as wide, the tenth a little wider than long, the last pointed, slender and scarcely as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather large and convex, only moderately transverse, subparallel, the sides broadly rounded, the base rounded almost evenly, the truncate apex a little narrower, the basal angles indistinct; surface not evidently impressed, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base; elytra rather short, the sides but feebly diverging, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, gradually and moderately tapering to the somewhat obtuse tip, with the sides feebly arcuate, becoming subparallel basally, the fifth tergite fully one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.37 mm. California (Sta. Cruz).

Easily identifiable by the very fine and dense punctures, shorter elytra and slender antennæ.

Colpodota torvula n. sp.—More parallel in form, rather convex and somewhat shining, the punctures fine, not conspicuous, denser and asperate on the elytra, the abdominal reticulation strong, generally transversely radiating from the fine punctures; color piceous-black, the elytra but just visibly paler, the legs pale brown; head rather large, convex, wider than long, just visibly swollen at base, the eyes at a little more than their own length from the base; antennæ blackish, slightly paler basally, rather short, slender, slightly incrassate, the second joint distinctly shorter than the first and much longer than the third, the fourth nearly a third wider than long, the outer joints a little larger but similar to the fourth, the last gradually and finely pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, distinctly wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytral base, the base almost evenly rounded, but very little wider than the apex, the sides subparallel and rounded, unimpressed; elytra only moderately abbreviated and with only slightly diverging sides, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax;

abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, the sides only just visibly converging and nearly straight throughout, the fifth tergite fully three-fourths as wide as the first and not longer than the fourth, the first three distinctly shorter than the fourth or fifth. Length 1.35 mm.; width 0.32 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.).

This is a minute species, distinct in its much less fusoid outline, well developed elytra and longer basal joint of the antennæ, the latter being rather shorter than usual.

Colpodota sonomana n. sp.—Rather stout, fusoid, convex and shining, the punctures very fine but not very asperate, close and asperulate on the elytra, the hairs on the abdomen unusually coarse; color somewhat pale piceous-brown throughout, the legs pale; head transversely orbicular, the eyes large, at much less than their own length from the base, the subparallel tempora not more prominent; antennæ brown, moderate in length, rather strongly incrassate, the second joint about as long as the first and but very little longer than the third, the fourth about as long as wide, obtrapezoidal, the fifth distinctly wider than long, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last rather obtuse, as long as the two preceding; prothorax only moderately transverse, rather large, the apex narrower than the base, which is oblique at each side, the sides obviously converging from the rather evident basal angles to the apex and broadly rounded, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra rather short, with evidently diverging sides, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, the sides parallel and arcuate basally, somewhat rapidly converging behind the middle to the narrow apex, the fifth tergite fully one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.63 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Cloverdale and Mt. Diablo).

Distinguishable from *fatigans*, to which it seems to be most closely allied, in its rather broader and more fusiform outline, more shining surface, owing to the less dense and less asperate sculpture, in its less evenly rounded thoracic base and in abdominal and antennal structure.

Colpodota inceptor n. sp.—Feebly fusoid, very moderately convex, rather shining, the punctures fine and asperulate, moderately dense, asperulate and close-set on the abdomen; color rather pale piceous, the abdomen blackish, the legs pale; head convex, wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes large, at much less than their own length from the base; antennæ moderate in length, piceous, paler basally, sensibly incrassate, the second joint as long as the first but thinner, much longer than the third, the fourth obtrapezoidal, a little wider than long, the outer joints decidedly transverse, the last ogivally pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, convex, subparallel and broadly rounded at the sides, the apex but little narrower than the subevenly rounded base, unimpressed, distinctly wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base; elytra only moderately ab-

breviated, the sides but feebly diverging, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, rather strongly tapering, with almost straight sides, the fifth tergite less than two-thirds as wide as the first and almost as long as the two preceding. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.37 mm. California (Sta. Clara),—Harford.

To be recognized by the subparallel prothorax, well developed elytra, shorter third antennal joint and other features.

Colpodota abdicans n. sp.—Stout, fusoid, rather convex and somewhat shining, the fine asperate punctures close-set, denser and stronger on the elytra as usual; color rather pale piceous-brown, the elytra scarcely at all paler, the abdomen black, a little paler at apex, the legs paler, brown; head convex, wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes rather large, moderately convex, at a little less than their own length from the base; antennæ moderately long, piceous-brown, notably heavy and also sensibly incrassate, the second joint as long as the first but thinner, the third distinctly shorter, the fourth subparallel, distinctly wider than long, the outer joints more obtrapezoidal as usual and distinctly transverse, the last rather obtuse, rapidly pointed at tip and scarcely so long as the two preceding; prothorax large, convex, subparallel, strongly and evenly rounded at the sides, moderately transverse, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, the apex but little narrower than the subevenly rounded base, the basal angles broadly rounded, unimpressed; elytra rather strongly transverse, with evidently diverging and feebly arcuate sides, the suture equal to or barely perceptibly longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, rapidly tapering, the fifth tergite barely three-fifths as wide as the first and one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.62 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Ojai),—Fall.

Distinct from the others in the rather more broadly fusoid outline and heavy antennæ.

Colpodota repentina n. sp.—Rather stout, feebly fusoid, somewhat convex and shining, the punctures fine, asperate, moderately close, very dense and asperulate on the elytra; color rather pale piceous-brown, the abdomen but little darker, the elytra not paler, the legs pale; head rather large, convex, wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes at evidently less than their own length from the base; antennæ long, piceous, slender and paler basally, gradually and distinctly incrassate distally, the second joint thinner and a little longer than the first and also distinctly longer than the third, the fourth obtrapezoidal, slightly wider than long, the outer joints distinctly transverse, the last notably large, pointed from behind the middle to the tip and longer and rather stouter than the two preceding; prothorax transverse and rather large, slightly narrowed and with broadly rounded sides from the somewhat distinct basal angles to the apex, the base rounded, obliquely and gradually subsinuate at the sides, unimpressed; elytra subparallel, moderately short, barely equal in width to the prothorax, the suture fully a fourth longer than the latter; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, moderately tapering and with slightly arcuate sides to the fifth tergite, which is three-fifths as

wide as the first and a little shorter than the two preceding combined. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0.35 mm. California (Pomona, Los Angeles Co.),—Fall.

The rather long antennæ, which are slender basally and somewhat rapidly incrassate and notably heavy apically, rather large prothorax, evidently narrowing from base to apex and the paler coloration will readily serve to identify this small species.

Colpodota laxella n. sp.—Broad and stout anteriorly, sharply attenuated posteriorly, rather shining, piceous-brown in color, the abdomen but slightly darker, the fine punctures dense and more asperate on the dullish elytra, which are very slightly paler, the legs pale; head moderate, convex, wider than long, parallel at the sides, the eyes at evidently less than their own length from the base; antennæ rather long, moderately stout, feebly incrassate, blackish throughout, the second joint slightly longer than the first but not so thick and barely perceptibly longer than the third, the fourth feebly obtrapezoidal and nearly as long as wide, the outer joints not increasing perceptibly in size, slightly transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax large and strongly transverse, much rounded at base, the sides rounded and very strongly converging from the rounded basal angles to the apex, unimpressed, much wider than the head, wider than the base and fully as wide as the apex of the elytra, the latter well developed, with evidently diverging sides, the suture about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, rather long, gradually tapering, the fifth tergite three-fifths as wide as the first and not quite as long as the two preceding combined. Length 1.45 mm.; width 0.45 mm. California (Sta. Cruz).

To be recognized by the rather stout form, slender tapering abdomen and broad prothorax, which is much narrowed from the rather prominent though rounded basal angles to the apex.

Colpodota fortuita n. sp.—Rather stout, unusually convex, subalutaceous, the elytra dull, the punctures minute and asperate, close, fine but unusually and conspicuously dense on the abdomen, which is alutaceous in lustre; color dark rufo-piceous, the head black, the elytra not paler and the abdomen with an indefinite black subapical cloud, the legs pale testaceous; pubescence rather dense and very fine; head rather large, strongly transverse, feebly dilated basally, the eyes at somewhat more than their own length from the base; antennæ rather short, pale piceo-testaceous, somewhat clearer basally, evidently incrassate distally, the second joint longer but thinner than the first and also notably longer than the third, the fourth obtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, the outer joints slightly transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather large, transverse, convex, subparallel and evenly rounded at the sides, rounded at base, much wider than the head, wider than the base and fully as wide as the apex of the elytra, with a rounded and very feeble basal impression; elytra large, moderately abbreviated, with only slightly diverging sides, the apices transverse but deeply and rather narrowly sinuate externally, the suture fully a fourth longer

than the prothorax; abdomen at base as wide as the elytra, very slightly tapering, with unusually thickly margined sides, the fifth tergite almost three-fourths as wide as the first and scarcely one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.3 mm.; width 0.38 mm. Massachusetts (Taunton).

This species is aberrant in the feebly tapering, finely, evenly and very closely punctate abdomen, deep and rather narrow apical sinuses of the elytra and somewhat shorter antennæ.

Ancillota n. gen.

The body is fusiform and convex, the hypomera strongly inflexed and invisible from the sides, the middle coxæ approximate or contiguous, the metasternum forming a small and narrow, rather elongate projection, the cephalic carinæ fine but entire, the elytral apices deeply sinuate externally and the hind tarsi very slender and filiform, with the first joint much longer than in either *Acrotona* or *Colpodota* and fully one-half longer than the second, two to four subequal. The sculpture of the body is fine.

Ancillota sollemnis n. sp.—Elongate-fusoid, convex, shining, piceous-black, the elytra scarcely paler, the head and abdomen deep black, the latter feebly pallescent apically, the legs pale piceo-flavate; punctures fine, not close anteriorly, rather dense and asperate on the elytra, very fine and close throughout the somewhat alutaceous abdomen, the pubescence fine, rather abundant; head convex, not quite as long as wide, parallel at the sides, the eyes but feebly convex, finely faceted and at their own length from the base; antennæ black, piceous and slender basally, gradually and strongly incrassate and stout apically, the second joint much elongated, longer but thinner than the first and longer than the third, the fourth scarcely thicker, subparallel, slightly wider than long, the fifth rather abruptly wider, obtrapezoidal, wider than long, the outer joints much wider than long, the last subcylindric, very obtusely pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax only about a third wider than long, convex, much rounded at base, the sides moderately converging and broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to apex, unimpressed, much wider than the head and as wide as the base of the elytra, the latter large, only slightly transverse, with nearly straight and rather strongly diverging sides, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen slender, at base much narrower thán the elytra, the sides straight and very feebly converging to the fifth tergite, which is three-fourths as wide as the first and fully one-half longer than the fourth. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

The entire validity of the genus *Ancillota* is, of course, not to meet with the common consent of systematists, and the only statement to be made at present is, that if *Acrotona* and *Colpodota* are genera, so also is *Ancillota*. I would be willing to concede *Colpo-*

dota and *Ancillota* to be subgenera of *Acrotona* perhaps, but could go no further in way of combination.

Coprothassa Thoms.

In this genus the body is much larger than in any of the preceding allies of *Acrotona*, the hypomera similarly much inflexed and wholly invisible from the sides, the first four joints of the long hind tarsi equal and the cephalic carinæ strong and entire. The middle coxæ are slightly separated, the mesosternal process very long, obtuse at tip and, in *sordida*, extending to the apex of the rather extended metasternal projection, a formation apparently peculiar to the present genus in the group Acrotonæ. I therefore think that *Coprothassa* should be considered a distinct genus. *Coprothassa sordida* is abundant throughout the northern parts of North America, as well as Europe, and it is truly cosmopolitan. The following species differs from *sordida* in many ways, besides the much smaller antennæ:

Coprothassa smithi n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, gradually acute posteriorly, dull, blackish-piceous, the pronotum paler laterally, the elytra pale brown, the abdomen not paler at tip, the legs pale; micro-recticulation everywhere fine and strong, very fine and transverse on the abdomen, where the stiff setæ at the sides and along the apices of the tergites are distinct; punctures fine, close, strongly asperate on the elytra, fine and close on the abdomen, the pubescence decumbent, pale and abundant; head rather small, transverse, parallel at the sides, the eyes well developed, at about one-half their length from the base; antennæ slender, only feebly incrassate, black, paler basally, the second and third joints long, equal, each longer than the first, four to six from distinctly longer than wide to fully as long as wide, seven to ten slightly wider than long, the last slender, gradually and finely pointed, longer than the two preceding; prothorax large, transverse, feebly arcuate at base, the sides strongly converging and strongly, subevenly arcuate from the distinct basal angles to the apex, not quite twice as wide as the head and fully as wide as the elytral base, wholly unimpressed; elytra transverse, with just visibly diverging and feebly arcuate sides, the apices deeply sinuate externally, the suture not quite as long as the prothorax; abdomen at base not quite as wide as the elytra, rapidly and evenly tapering, with straight sides, the fifth tergite one-half longer than the fourth and about three-fifths as wide as the first. Length 3.1–3.4 mm.; width 0.75–0.8 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

The mesosternal process almost attains the summit of the coxæ, is narrower and more aciculate than in *sordida* and does not quite attain the metasternum, which is very broadly obtuse and not

anteriorly projecting, this character clearly separating it from *sordida*, as well as the shorter and much more slender antennæ, smaller head, broader prothorax and very much shorter elytra. It is dedicated with pleasure to Mr. Herbert H. Smith, one of the most skillful collectors of the Coleoptera.

Group SIPALIÆ.

Sipalia Rey.

This genus is a large one in the European fauna but is represented as yet by but very few species in North America.

Sipalia lineatula n. sp.—Very slender, rather convex and subparallel, shining, pale testaceous, the head piceous, the elytra more flavate than the prothorax, the abdomen feebly shaded with piceous posteriorly, except at tip, the legs very pale; recticulation fine, strong, coarse, subtransverse and feebler on the abdomen, the punctures very fine, well separated; head as long as wide, parallel and broadly arcuate at the sides, more rapidly rounding basally, the eyes at nearly twice their length from the base, the carinæ fine, visible only at base; antennæ pale, rapidly and strongly incrassate, moderate in length, the second joint much shorter than the first and thinner, very little longer and less obconic than the third, the fourth transverse, the outer joints about one-half wider than long, the last large, gradually and ogivally pointed, rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax moderately transverse, parallel, rounded at the sides, widest perhaps a little before the middle, distinctly wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra short, with feebly diverging sides, transversely truncate at apex, the suture not quite so long as the prothorax; abdomen long, parallel, with nearly straight sides, nearly as wide as the elytra, the first three tergites impressed at base, the fifth not longer than the fourth. Length 1.8–2.1 mm.; width 0.3–0.33 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.

The hypomera are wholly visible from the sides and flat and the basal joint of the hind tarsi is one-half longer than the second. Male sexual characters are not apparent.

Sipalia fossata n. sp.—Slender, moderately convex, parallel, dark piceous-brown, the head and abdomen blackish, the extreme tip of the latter slightly pale, the legs pale; surface moderately shining, the punctures very fine, not close, stronger and asperate on the elytra, the abdominal reticulation coarse but not transverse; pubescence pale, rather long and distinct; head somewhat longer than wide, oval, very slightly wider basally, rapidly narrowed at the extreme base, the eyes feebly oblique, not prominent, evenly elliptic and coarsely faceted, at nearly twice their own length from the base, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ pale, nearly as in the preceding, except that the second joint is relatively still longer, the fourth only slightly wider than long and the last more acutely pointed and not longer than the two preceding;

prothorax about as long as wide, parallel, the sides straight medially, rounding anteriorly, the base rounded, the surface with a very large and almost parallel-sided concavity throughout the length, becoming feebler anteriorly and occupying fully median half, distinctly wider than the head and not quite so wide as the elytra, the latter very short, with diverging basally arcuate sides and sinuato-truncate apices externally, the suture barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax; abdomen parallel, fully as wide as the elytra, the impressions of the first three tergites fine and feeble, the fifth slightly longer than the fourth and (♂) with two short parallel carinæ, separated by a fifth the total width and attaining the posterior edge, the sixth at tip with a minute median lobe, having its sides finely and subobliquely carinulate and separated at each side from a short obtuse tooth, having its external edge arcuately carinulate, by a sinus equal in width to the median lobe. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Oregon (Lane Co.).

The remarkable parallel concavity of the pronotum may be wholly, and is almost undoubtedly at least in great part, a male sexual character of this very distinct species.

Ousipalia Gozis.

The species of this genus are smaller as a rule than in *Sipalia*, but especially very short and stouter, not slender and elongate as they are in that genus. In the European catalogue it is set down as a subgenus of *Sipalia;* it is poorly represented in Europe but in America is a very much larger group than *Sipalia*.

Ousipalia tartarea n. sp.—Oblong, parallel, moderately convex and shining, blackish-piceous, the elytra but little paler, dark brown in color, the head and abdomen polished, black; punctures very fine, rather sparse, the micro-reticulation subannular in arrangement around the punctures, on the abdomen very coarse but almost obsolete; pubescence very sparse, short, rather stiff; head large, wider than long, very feebly dilated basally, the eyes well developed, at a third more than their own length from the base, rather convex and very coarsely faceted, the carinæ fine, visible only at base; antennæ piceous, paler basally, rather short, gradually and moderately incrassate, the second joint scarcely shorter than the first but more slender, distinctly longer than the third, the fourth slightly, the outer joints rather strongly, transverse, the last pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, distinctly wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, widest well before the middle, the sides subparallel and rounded, the median line finely and somewhat deeply impressed throughout; hypomera well inflexed, not visible from the sides; elytra moderately transverse, with feebly diverging, straight sides, not sinuate externally at the apices, the suture very slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen short, parallel, as wide as the elytra, the fifth tergite slightly longer the fourth; middle coxæ contiguous, the short and very acute mesosternal process separated from the transverse and feebly arcuate metasternum by a long, deeply ex-

cavated space; hind tarsi rather short, the first joint scarcely so long as the second. Length 1.5–1.65 mm.; width 0.43 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

There seem to be no well defined male sexual characters and in many respects this species is by no means a typical *Ousipalia*. It is one of the more interesting discoveries in the collecting ground mentioned.

Ousipalia hesperica n. sp.—Narrower, parallel, rather convex, shining, the punctures very small, sparse, the reticulation not arranged as in the preceding, coarser on the elytra than on the abdomen, the pubescence sparse, stiff but short; color piceo-testaceous, the head and elytra blackish, the abdomen black but testaceous basally and flavate at apex, the legs pale; head as long as wide, oval, sensibly inflated basally, rapidly narrowed at the extreme base, the eyes with rather coarse though flat facets, at nearly twice their length from the base, the carinæ obsolete; antennæ short, pale piceous, paler basally, the second joint much shorter and thinner than the first, longer than the third, the fourth slightly, the outer joints strongly, transverse, the last moderate; prothorax somewhat transverse, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytra, parallel, the sides straight, rounding anteriorly, the apex less arcuate than the base, the surface having a small rounded and very feeble impression at base, the hypomera moderately inflexed, wholly visible from the sides; elytra short, with feebly diverging sides and transversely truncate apices, the suture only just visibly shorter than the prothorax; abdomen short, parallel, fully as wide as the elytra, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth; hind tarsi with the first four joints subequal; middle coxæ and sterna nearly as in the preceding. Length 1.45 mm.; width 0.36 mm. California (Ojai),—Fall.

The wholly different hypomera indicates that this species, which conforms much more closely to the European *Ousipalia* in general organization, is probably generically different from *tartarea*. It is possible in fact, that *tartarea* may really represent a distinct Athetid genus near *Acrotona*. The single type of *hesperica* displays no signs of sexual identity.

Ousipalia pacifica n. sp.—Stout, rather convex, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, pale testaceous, the head slightly darker, rufous, the elytra rather more yellowish than the prothorax, the abdomen infumate, brighter basally, at apex and finely along the apices of the tergites, the legs pale, surface shining, the punctures very fine, sparse, the reticulation coarse, head wider than long, slightly swollen basally, the eyes convex and prominent, coarsely faceted, at about one-half more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but extending beyond the middle; antennæ rather short and moderately incrassate, pale, the sparse setæ distinct, the second joint much shorter and thinner than the first, much longer and less obconic than the third, the fourth slightly, the outer joints much, wider than long, the

last pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, a third wider than the head and as wide as the elytra, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate from near the apex to the base, the latter rounded; surface with a moderate rounded and feeble impression at base, the hypomera feebly inflexed, flat and wholly visible from the sides; elytra short, with just visibly diverging straight sides, the apices subtruncate laterally, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen large, very broad, parallel, fully as wide as the widest part of the elytra, the fifth tergite distinctly longer than the fourth; male sexual characters not observable. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California (San Francisco) to Vancouver Island (Victoria).

Distinguishable at once by the very stout form and pale coloration.

Ousipalia turpicula n. sp.—Stout, rather convex, narrower anteriorly, shining, the reticulation somewhat coarse, the punctures fine and sparse, the vestiture sparse but rather long and coarse; color piceo-testaceous, the head piceous, the abdomen black, paler at apex, the legs pale; head rather large, orbicular, slightly wider than long, parallel and subevenly rounded at the sides, the eyes not at all prominent, elliptic and coarsely faceted, at nearly twice their length from the base, the carinæ obsolete; antennæ pale, nearly as in the preceding, the fourth joint more strongly transverse; prothorax moderately transverse, evidently though not much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base, widest well before the middle, the sides somewhat strongly and subevenly rounded, not visibly impressed; elytra short, with slightly diverging sides which are feebly and subevenly arcuate, the suture slightly shorter than the prothorax; abdomen broad, parallel, fully as wide as the widest part of the elytra, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth. Length 1.5–1.62 mm.; width 0.37 mm. Colorado (Boulder Co.).

Allied to *pacifica* but much less stout, with the head not inflated at base but parallel and evenly rounded at the sides and with much less prominent eyes.

Group HOPLANDRIÆ.

This is a distinctly American group of the Myrmedoniini and distinguished from all others, as the Aleocharæ are among the Aleocharini, by having a distinct supplementary appendage or false segment at the apex of the slender fourth palpal joint. It includes *Hoplandria* Kr., *Platandria* Csy., and *Tetrallus* Bernh., at present. All of the genera have distinct male sexual characters in the form of dorsal crests and tubercles on the abdomen. *Tetrallus* is allied more closely to *Platandria*, but differs in the contiguous middle coxæ, with short and acute mesosternal process and in having the first four joints of the hind tarsi equal or subequal as in *Hoplandria;*

it seems to be confined to California; the other two genera are widely diffused.

Platandria Csy.

In the type of this genus the mesosternal process is long, gradually narrowed to an acute point, which nearly attains the coxal summit, and extends over the tip of the notably long metasternal projection; the long hind tarsi have the first four joints uniformly decreasing in length, the antennæ slender basally, rapidly becoming strongly incrassate distally, and the 5-jointed palpi and the male sexual characters harmonize in type with those of *Hoplandria*, the fifth and sixth tergites having dorsal tuberosities wholly unknown in the subgroup Acrotonæ of the Athetæ. The hypomera and strong entire cephalic carinæ are as in *Coprothassa* and the sinuses at the elytral apices are also similar; the general sculpture is more like that of *Hoplandria*, with which it is closely affiliated. The genus seems to occur from the Atlantic regions to the Pacific coast, and the following are noted as thus far undescribed:

Platandria knausi n. sp.—Rather stout and convex, shining, gradually narrowed behind, the head and abdomen deep black throughout, the prothorax and elytra similarly blackish-piceous, the latter paler along the apex, the legs piceous-black; punctures well separated, fine, stronger and asperate on the elytra; head slightly wider than long, subparallel and rounded at the sides, the eyes at slightly less than their own length from the base; antennæ ochraceous, blackish toward apex, slender basally, the first five joints elongate, the first three greatly so and subequal, the first thicker, the sixth obtrapezoidal, thicker and as long as wide, thence to the tenth rapidly increasing in size and transverseness, the last stout, rapidly pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax transverse, only slightly narrowed anteriorly, with broadly rounded sides, much wider than the head and not quite so wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra moderately short, subparallel, with somewhat arcuate sides, the sinuses at apex deep, the flanks projecting posteriorly, the suture nearly one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base much narrower than the elytra, the sides converging and straight to the fifth tergite, which is one-half longer than the fourth and (♂) with a strong median cariniform tubercle near the apex, the sixth with a still larger but flatter elongate elevation along the median line. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.78 mm. New Mexico (Cloudcroft),—Warren Knaus.

Allied rather closely to *mormonica* but darker in color, with relatively narrower and less anteriorly narrowed prothorax and with the apex of the sixth tergite in the male arcuate behind the elevation and not sinuate, as it is in *mormonica;* the apex of this tergite in

the female is broader and sinuate medially, the sinus gradual in formation.

Platandria carolinæ n. sp.—Moderately stout, convex and subfusoid, shining, the fine separated punctures close and more asperate on the less shining elytra; anterior parts dark and uniform piceous-brown, the abdomen black, the legs piceous-black; head nearly as in the preceding, the large but not very convex eyes finely faceted and at less than their own length from the base; antennæ rather short, slender and pale basally, gradually becoming blackish and much incrassated from somewhat behind the middle, the third joint very much shorter than the second, the fourth slightly longer than wide, the fifth very little, the tenth fully three-fourths, wider than long, obtrapezoidal, the last scarcely so long as the two preceding, stout; prothorax transverse, very much rounded at base, the sides distinctly converging from the rounded basal angles to the apex and subevenly arcuate, much wider than the head and nearly as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra nearly as in the preceding, the flanks not so posteriorly produced, the suture more than one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen conical, at base slightly narrower than the elytra as in the preceding, finely, moderately closely and subevenly punctate, the fifth tergite not quite three-fourths as wide as the first and (♂) with a similar strong cariniform tubercle near the apex, fully one-half longer than the fourth, the edge of which is feebly sinuate medially, the sixth tuberculate along the median line, the posterior edge minutely sinuate medially. Length 1.65–1.9 mm.; width 0.58–0.66 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

I took a small series many years ago at the locality cited. The species differs greatly from the preceding in antennal structure and in its smaller size, though the male sexual characters are very similar.

Platandria truncula n. sp.—A little less stout and less fusiform, moderately convex, rather paler, piceous-brown, the head and abdomen black, the punctures fine, almost as in the preceding but much denser on the abdomen throughout, the latter less shining; head nearly similar, the antennæ similar, except that the fourth joint, as long as wide, is more obtrapezoidal and the fifth and succeeding joints more transverse; prothorax similar but shorter, more transverse and fully as wide as the elytral base, the elytral suture one-half longer than the prothorax, the elytra being a little shorter and more transverse; abdomen at base distinctly narrower than the elytra, the straight sides only feebly converging to the tip of the fifth tergite, which is nearly four-fifths as wide as the first, the sixth (♀) broad, gradually and rather deeply sinuate apically. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Nebraska (Lincoln).

The abdomen in the female throughout this genus is much more feebly narrowed from base to apex and very much more densely punctate, except basally, than in the male. On comparing the

three female types of *truncula* with the female of *carolinæ*, however, it may be observed that the antennæ in the former are a little shorter and less rapidly or less distally incrassate, the enlargement being more gradual and from a point further behind the middle, the joints five and following relatively more transverse; the body is slightly less stout and the sides of the prothorax from base to apex more converging and less arcuate.

Platandria deductor n. sp.—Moderately stout, convex and shining, piceous-brown, darker gradually from the elytra to the head, the abdomen black, with the apex of the fifth tergite pale; punctures fine, on the elytra dense and asperulate as usual; head slightly transverse, the eyes not very convex and at nearly their own length from the base; antennæ longer than in any of the preceding, black, pale only basally, the third joint much shorter than the second, the fourth a little wider than long, five abruptly larger than the fourth and slightly wider than long, the joints thence to the tip more gradually larger, or, together, more parallel than in the other species, the outer joints transverse, the last ogival, not quite as long as the two preceding; prothorax narrower than in the preceding species and smaller, only very moderately transverse, narrowed from base to apex, with arcuate sides, equal in width to the elytral base but decidedly narrower than the apex; elytra with diverging sides, the suture only about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen (♀) more narrowed from base to apex and less punctate than in *truncula*. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Kansas (McPherson),—Knaus.

The two types of this species are also females, but it may be distinguished at once from *truncula* by the abdominal and antennal characters and the smaller, less transverse prothorax. The sixth tergite in these two females does not seem to be at all sinuate at tip but rather broadly arcuato-truncate.

Platandria columbica n. sp.—Somewhat narrower, convex, shining, pale testaceous, the abdomen black or nearly so, the legs piceo-testaceous; punctures fine, not close except on the elytra, where they are close-set but only feebly asperulate, the abdomen with numerous small punctures and the usual rather coarse imbricate sculpture of the genus; head wider than long, the sides parallel, the eyes large, very finely faceted, at much less than their own length from the base; antennæ rather short, slender and testaceous basally, somewhat rapidly incrassate, blackish and thick beyond the fourth joint, the second joint as long as the first but thinner, also distinctly longer than the third, the fourth slightly longer than wide, the fifth larger, wider than long and more obtrapezoidal, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax convex, only very moderately transverse, only slightly narrower at apex than at the much rounded base, the sides subparallel and evenly, rather strongly rounded, much wider than the head and barely as wide as the elytral base, the basal angles rounded, unimpressed; elytra long, scarcely visibly

shorter than wide, subparallel, the suture one-half longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, feebly tapering throughout, the fifth tergite fully four-fifths as wide as the first and (♂) with the usual subapical cariniform tubercle small, the sixth with the ridge of the median line slender, the apex circulary emarginate at the middle. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.56 mm. Oregon (Portland).

Distinguishable from the preceding species by its narrower, more parallel outline, longer elytra and other features of coloration and structure.

Hoplandria Kr.

Assuming *ochracea* Kr., as the type of this genus, the general form of the body is broadly fusoid, convex anteriorly, rather strongly, not densely punctate, with well developed eyes and elytra, the latter sinuate externally at the apices, strong entire cephalic carinæ and with the first four joints of the notably stout posterior tarsi equal. The middle coxæ are widely separated, the sterna mutually closely abutting along a transverse suture, which lies a little beyond the middle of their length,—a structure wholly different from that of *Platandria*, although the male tergum similarly bears tubercles and crests. *Pulchra* Kr., does not seem to be strictly congeneric with *ochracea*, if the sexual characters are correctly described; I have not seen it. *Ochracea* is a very widely distributed species from New York to Georgia, Mississippi and Texas (El Paso). There are several other species allied to *ochracea* in our cabinets as follows:

Hoplandria texana n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, shining, pale ochreo-testaceous, the abdomen darker, rufous, with a cloud on the fourth tergite; punctures strong but well separated, finer and slightly asperulate on the abdomen, where they are about twice as sparse as on the pronotum; pubescence rather long, decumbent, pale; head nearly black, slightly transverse, the front slightly prolonged, the eyes large and prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the short tempora rapidly converging basally; antennæ short, fuscous, testaceous and slender basally, rapidly and strongly incrassate distally, the third joint shorter and more obconic than the second, the fourth slightly wider than long, subglobular, five to ten strongly transverse, the last obtusely pointed, as long as the two preceding; prothorax twice as wide as long, the sides strongly rounded and evidently converging from the rounded basal angles to the apex, rounded at base, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, having a very small and almost obsolete rounded basal impression; elytra short and strongly transverse, subparallel, the suture only very slightly longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, feebly tapering,

with rather thick margins, the fifth tergite much longer than the fourth; male with the inner apical angles of the elytra tuberculate, the second tergite with two short, very approximate carinæ at the middle, extending to the hind margin, the fifth with a high acute keel-like tubercle, angulate in profile and extending to the apex but not to the base, the sixth with a shallow apical sinus but not modified on the disk. Length 2.2–2.5 mm.; width 0.65–0.78 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham.

To be known at once from *ochracea* by its smaller size and much shorter elytra. The short carinæ of the second male tergite are inconstant, sometimes being much reduced in size as is the case with the tubercular modification of this tergite throughout the genus.

Hoplandria arizonica n. sp.—Larger and stouter than the preceding, nearly similar in the coloration, lustre and punctuation; head rather more transverse, the eyes similarly large and at a short distance from the base; antennæ with the outer six joints abruptly larger, very stout and black, the basal part much more slender and testaceous, the three basal joints similar, the fourth more transversely oval, the fifth transverse but, as in *texana*, much smaller than the sixth; prothorax similar but not quite so short, visibly less than twice as wide as long and not quite as wide as the elytral base; elytral suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen similar. Length 2.75 mm.; width 0.75–0.88 mm. Arizona (Tuçson).

Differs from *texana* in its larger size and stouter form, but, as usual, the male is stouter and more fusoid than the female, though there is little or no sexual difference in sculpture. The carinæ of the male abdomen are feebler and smaller than in *texana*, but this may be an individual character in the only male before me. The outer six antennal joints are much stouter in *arizonica* than in *texana*.

Hoplandria carinata n. sp.—Form much narrower and more parallel than in the preceding species, pale testaceous, the head and abdomen piceous-black, the latter dark testaceous basally and at tip, the elytra infumate along the flanks and in a small scutellar region, the legs pale; head nearly as in the preceding species, the eyes large and prominent; antennæ longer, similar in coloration and general structure but with the fourth joint cylindric and as long as wide, the fifth distinctly transverse though not so strongly, the club formed by the outer six joints less distally incrassate and more parallel; prothorax as in *ochracea* but not quite so transverse, evidently less than twice as wide as long, narrowed and with rounded sides from the strongly rounded base to the apex, barely as wide as the elytral base; elytra shorter, the suture only very little longer than the prothorax, the inner apical angles strongly tuberculate in the male; abdomen as in the preceding species, except that in the male the two short carinæ of the second tergite are replaced

by a single carina, the fifth tergite similar but not so long, only a little longer than the fourth. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.66 mm. Iowa (Iowa City) and Ohio (Cincinnati),—Wickham and Dury.

This species is quite distinct from any of the preceding in its more parallel form, in the male sexual characters and in the quadrate fourth antennal joint.

Hoplandria læviventris n. sp.—Very stout, fusoid, strongly shining, pale piceo-testaceous, the head and entire abdomen blackish-piceous, the apices of all the tergites paler, the legs pale; punctures rather sparse and unusually fine, slightly stronger on the elytra, very fine and remote on the abdomen; head rather transverse, the eyes large, very prominent, the short tempora very rapidly oblique to the base; antennæ of the usual form and coloration, the second joint much shorter than the first and but little more slender, almost exactly equal to the third, the fourth cylindric and distinctly longer than wide, the fifth moderately transverse, fifth to tenth gradually increasing, the latter strongly transverse, the last pointed, shorter than the two preceding and scarcely so stout; prothorax less than twice as wide as long, more parallel than usual, only slightly narrower at apex, the sides less rounded though strongly so at apex, not quite as wide as the elytral base; elytra well developed, the suture between a fourth and a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen very broad and rapidly tapering, with feebly arcuate sides, the tergites very flat, the first three impressed at base, the fifth but little more than one-half as wide as the first and scarcely one-half longer than the fourth. Length 2.8–3.1 mm.; width 0.78–1.00 mm. Pennsylvania (Westmoreland Co.), —Schmitt.

Though all four examples in my collection appear to be females, this species may be distinguished from any of the others by antennal structure and by the more rapidly tapering and scarcely punctate abdomen.

Group STRIGOTÆ.

Strigota n. gen.

The body in this genus is elongate-subfusoid and moderately convex, the punctures very fine, dense and not evidently asperate even on the elytra; they are generally as dense throughout on the abdomen as on the anterior parts, as in most of the Oxypodæ, which the general habitus recalls to a considerable degree, the antennæ being rather long, heavy and very finely, closely pubescent as a rule. The elytra are not more than feebly sinuato-truncate externally at the apices, the abdomen long, the first tergite much shorter than any of the following and more impressed, the fifth longer than the fourth. The male sexual characters are very feeble. The hypomera are

strongly inflexed and invisible from the sides as in *Acrotona* and *Colpodota*, the middle coxæ contiguous, the mesosternal process short and acute, the metasternum transverse and feebly arcuate, not advancing anteriorly and the hind tarsi very slender, with the basal joint greatly elongate, being equal to the two following combined as a rule. The cephalic carinæ are generally very feeble, but are variably developed according to the species. Some of these characters, such as those relating to the hind tarsi and the fine dense abdominal punctures, together with a slight resemblance in general form, would appear to suggest the European *Brachyusa* as being the closest relative of this genus; but the sternal structure is there radically different. *Brachyusa*, in fact, having the hypomera horizontal and warped, so that a small part is visible from the sides as in *Dimetrota*, bears a resemblance to that genus somewhat parallel to that borne by the present genus to *Acrotona*. The species are numerous and distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Strigota oppidana n. sp.—Rather slender and convex, feebly alutaceous, evenly blackish-piceous and very minutely, closely and simply punctate, as closely and finely so on the abdomen as elsewhere, the elytra pale brown, but little more closely or less minutely punctate, the legs pale; pubescence close and very short, fine and decumbent; head nearly as long as wide, feebly inflated basally, the eyes moderately small, at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine and basal; antennæ rather long, moderately and very gradually incrassate, blackish-piceous, a little paler basally, the three basal joints equal in length, the first stoutest, the fourth fully as long as wide, the fifth a little, the tenth much, wider than long, the last pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding; prothorax only about a third wider than long, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides, broadly convex, wholly unimpressed, much wider than the head, fully as wide as the elytral base, the base broadly rounded, with the angles obtuse and rounded; elytra rather short and small, with feebly diverging sides, the suture about three-fourths as long as the prothorax; abdomen long, not quite as wide as the elytra, gradually and very feebly tapering, the fifth tergite four-fifths as wide as the first and a third longer than the fourth. Length 1.75–2.25 mm.; width 0.35–0.45 mm. New York (near the city).

Recognizable by its slender form, subalutaceous lustre and very minute, close and even punctures.

Strigota gnava n. sp.—Rather less elongate and more shining, the minute punctures less close throughout, the pubescence a little longer and stiffer; dark piceous to black in color, the head darker, the abdomen black and the elytra pale brown, the legs pale; head but slightly wider than long, evidently inflated basally, the eyes at scarcely more than their own length from the

base, not prominent, the carinæ wanting; antennæ rather long, notably thick, similar to those of the preceding, except that the third joint is a little shorter than the second, the fourth not quite as long as wide and the last large, pointed and longer than the two preceding; prothorax as in *oppidana*, fully as wide as the elytra, the latter longer and parallel, the suture about equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen a little shorter and broader, nearly as wide as the elytra, moderately tapering throughout, the fifth tergite fully one-half longer than the fourth. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.4 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

Distinguishable at once from the preceding by the less dense punctulation, longer and much heavier antennæ and longer elytra. The elytral suture and flanks in fully mature examples are darker or piceous in color, and the pronotum in some individuals has a very fine and feeble or obsolescent impressed median line.

Strigota verecunda n. sp.—Slender, rather convex, scarcely shining, blackish, the abdomen black, the elytra pale brown, the legs pale; punctures very fine, not so dense as in *oppidana* though similarly dense on the almost opaque elytra; head nearly as long as wide, scarcely dilated basally, the eyes at more than their own length from the base; antennæ black, long and very heavy, minutely and densely pubescent as usual, paler basally, the third joint a little longer than the second, more obconic in form, and, at apex, thicker than the latter, the fourth not quite so long as wide, the last large; prothorax larger than in either of the preceding, strongly convex, scarcely a third wider than long, parallel and well rounded at the sides, much wider than the head, very distinctly wider than the base and apparently wider than the apex of the elytra, the latter moderately transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture fully four-fifths as long as the prothorax; abdomen more parallel than usual and with thick margins, as wide as the elytra and scarcely tapering, except feebly so apically, the fifth tergite one-half longer than the fourth and fully four-fifths as wide as the first. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Iowa (Cedar Rapids),—Brendel.

This species differs from the preceding two in its smaller size, relatively much larger prothorax and in the form and size of the third antennal joint.

Strigota assueta n. sp.—Somewhat similar to *gnava* but much stouter, rather shining, similar in coloration and sculpture, except that the anterior parts are piceous and that the elytra are only very little paler than the prothorax, and not abruptly much paler as in that species; head and antennæ nearly as in *gnava* throughout, the second joint just visibly longer than the third; prothorax more transverse than in the preceding, about two-fifths wider than long, broadly convex and unimpressed, much wider than the head, scarcely at all wider than the elytral base and not quite as wide as the apex, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides; elytra rather large, moderately transverse, the suture very nearly as long as the prothorax, the sides very feebly diverging; abdomen about as wide as the elytra, only very feebly

tapering, with thick margins, which, as usual, become rapidly thinner posteriorly, virtually disappearing on the fifth tergite, the latter as in *verecunda*. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).

Differs from any one of the three preceding in its much stouter form, resembling the two preceding in sculpture, but differing from *oppidana* in the obviously less dense minute punctures throughout; from *gnava* it differs besides, in its less pallid elytra, which in *gnava* are, normally, dark along the suture and on the greater part of the flanks, and, from *verecunda*, it differs in its less pallid elytra and very much less inflated or convex prothorax.

Strigota mediocris n. sp.—Moderately slender, feebly shining, the elytra and abdomen alutaceous, the minute punctures there as dense as in *oppidana;* very dark piceous in color, the abdomen black, the elytra but slightly pale, piceo-castaneous; head slightly wider than long and feebly inflated basally, the eyes at about their own length from the base, the carinæ extremely fine, gradually evanescent far before the middle; antennæ piceous-black, rather long and stout, unusually rapidly though gradually very stout distally, the first three joints about equal in length, the fourth not quite as long as wide, obtrapezoidal, the outer joints distinctly transverse; prothorax only moderate in size, parallel and rounded at the sides, but slightly transverse, unimpressed, much wider than the head but evidently narrower than the elytral base; elytra rather well developed, moderately transverse, with slightly diverging sides, the suture nearly a fifth longer than the prothorax; abdomen at base nearly as wide as the elytra, feebly tapering, with slightly arcuate sides, having unusually thin margins and large, nearly flat tergites, the fifth one-half longer than the fourth, the sixth large, circularly rounded behind. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.43 mm. Texas (El Paso).

The chief distinguishing characters of this species, when compared with any of the preceding, are the less developed prothorax, proportionally longer elytra and thinner side margins of the abdomen.

Strigota vapida n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, rather shining, the minute punctures not very close for the present genus and evidently separated on the abdomen, the vestiture very short, not conspicuous; color black, the elytra dark brown, the legs pale; head nearly as long as wide, feebly inflated basally, the eyes rather small, at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ rather long and stout, of the usual structure though rather less incrassate than usual; prothorax but slightly transverse, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base, rounded at base, the sides feebly converging and broadly rounded from the indistinct basal angles to the apex, the surface with a feeble transverse impression before the scutellum; elytra only moderately abbreviated, the sides feebly diverging, the suture a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen not quite as wide as the elytra, subparallel, narrowed slightly apically, the margins thick, rapidly disappearing posteriorly. Length

2.0 mm.; width 0.45 mm. New Mexico (Coolidge) and Colorado (Greeley and Salida),—Wickham.

Easily known from any of the preceding by the visibly, though feebly, converging sides of the prothorax from base to apex, and by the feeble median transverse basal impression.

Strigota inculta n. sp.—More slender, otherwise similar in coloration and sculpture, except that the minute punctures are denser, and, on the abdomen, nearly as close as in *oppidana*, the lustre slightly more alutaceous than in *vapida;* head distinctly wider than long and very evidently inflated basally, convex, the eyes rather large and at but little more than their own length from the base, but not prominent, the carinæ fine, short and basal; antennæ piceous, gradually rather strongly incrassate, moderately long, the basal joint testaceous and a little longer than either of the next two, which are subequal, the fourth slightly longer than wide, the tenth but little wider than long, the last pointed, not quite as long as the two preceding; prothorax more transverse than in *vapida*, fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel and evenly, strongly rounded, much wider than the head and fully as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra well developed, with feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather slender, much narrower than the elytra, subparallel basally, feebly narrowed behind the middle, the margins somewhat thin, the tergites long, the fifth fully one-half longer than the fourth. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Nevada (Reno).

This species may be distinguished from the preceding by its more transverse and parallel prothorax, rather less elongate and more distally incrassate antennæ, narrower and more slender abdomen, with thinner margins and in some other features.

Strigota perplexa n. sp.—Moderately stout and fusoid, somewhat alutaceous in lustre, very finely and densely punctate and deep black throughout, the elytra not obviously paler, the legs very pale piceo-flavate; head wider than long, slightly inflated at base, the eyes unusually convex and at distinctly more than their own length from the base, the carinæ very fine but extending beyond the middle; antennæ rather long, gradually and very distinctly incrassate and thick distally, deep black throughout, the third joint scarcely so long as the second, much more rapidly obconic, and, at tip, thicker than the second, the fourth a little longer, the fifth as long as, wide, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last large, rather longer than the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, subparallel and rounded at the sides, much wider than the head and barely as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra well developed, with feebly diverging sides, the suture a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, evenly though feebly tapering throughout, with nearly straight sides and only moderately thick margins, the fifth tergite but little longer than the fourth. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.48 mm. Colorado (Boulder Co.).

Distinguishable from any of the preceding species by its entirely deep black color; the outline is rather stout and fusiform, the lustre dullish, the elytra well developed and the antennæ notably stout distally.

Strigota impiger n. sp.—Smaller than *perplexa* and more shining, the minute punctures not so dense, the color however nearly similar, deep black, with the elytra not or scarcely paler, the legs darker than in any of the preceding species and piceous; head wider than long, only very feebly inflated at base, the eyes rather convex and at but little more than their own length from the base; antennæ piceous-black, moderate in length and only feebly incrassate, of the usual structure; prothorax rather short and transverse, parallel and rounded at the sides, as wide as the elytral base; elytra well developed, with feebly diverging sides, the suture about a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, feebly tapering in about apical half, the margins moderately thick. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Washington State (Spokane).

The median line of the pronotum seems to be feebly impressed before, but not behind, the middle. The few examples before me offer several inconsistencies; for example, in the type specimen the antennæ are smaller and much more slender, being barely at all incrassate, and the abdominal tergites differ in their proportional lengths from those of a second specimen. It is likely that two species are involved, but the general facies is so similar that I cannot venture to define more than one. I also add a larger example, 2.3 mm. in length, from Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, which agrees very well in general organization though having the elytra a little paler; it also will probably prove to be specifically different.

Strigota intrudens n. sp.—Rather convex, piceous-black, the elytra dark brown, the legs piceous, feebly shining, minutely, closely punctate throughout; head suborbicular, but little wider than long, not dilated basally, the eyes not prominent and at much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but complete and entire; antennæ rather long, blackish, gradually and moderately incrassate, the basal joint short, not quite as long as either of the next two though a little thicker, the second and third subequal, the fourth very slightly longer than wide, the outer joints slightly wider than long, the last gradually pointed and as long as the two preceding; prothorax very moderately transverse, parallel and evenly rounded at the sides, scarcely a third wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base, convex, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, with feebly diverging sides, the suture nearly a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel basally, feebly tapering apically, the margins thick. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Sta. Cruz and Sta. Clara Cos.).

This species is principally differentiable from any of the preceding by the complete infra-lateral cephalic carinæ, which unite with the beaded margin of the buccal cavity; the head also is relatively larger than usual.

Strigota placata n. sp.—Slender, convex, slightly shining, subalutaceous, the fine punctures everywhere close; color piceous-black, the abdomen black, the elytra not paler than the anterior parts; pubescence fine and very short, the legs pale piceous-brown; head nearly as long as wide, parallel and evenly, feebly arcuate at the sides, the eyes rather small, at very much more than their own length from the base, the carinæ wholly obsolete; antennæ unusually long, blackish-piceous, the basal joint flavo-testaceous, thicker and rather longer than either of the next two, which are long and subequal, fourth and fifth each distinctly longer than wide, the sixth fully as long as wide, the tenth distinctly wider than long, the last as long as the two preceding; prothorax unusually convex, very moderately transverse, parallel and evenly rounded at the sides, fully two-fifths wider than the head and rather wider than the elytral base, the basal angles rounded and indistinct as usual, unimpressed; elytra moderately transverse, the sides only just visibly diverging, the suture equal in length to the prothorax; abdomen at base scarcely at all narrower than the elytra, gradually and feebly tapering throughout, the tergites nearly flat, rather long and subequal, the fifth not evidently longer. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.38 mm. California (Sta. Cruz).

To be distinguished from the preceding by the longer antennæ, with longer fourth and fifth joints, by its more convex prothorax, relatively shorter elytral suture, longer and more equal abdominal tergites, with finer margins and by the wholly obsolete cephalic carinæ.

Strigota seducens n. sp.—Elongate-fusoid, only moderately convex, slightly shining but with the minute and feeble punctures everywhere very close; piceous-black in color, the abdomen black, the elytra scarcely visibly less blackish, the legs pale piceo-flavate; head as long as wide, parallel and evenly arcuate at the sides, the eyes well developed, at only slightly more than their own length from the base, the carinæ fine but perfectly entire; antennæ moderate in length, gradually and very moderately incrassate, blackish, pale basally, the third joint evidently shorter than the second, the fourth very little longer than wide, the fifth as long as wide and more obtrapezoidal, the outer joints evidently transverse, the last narrowly oval, fully as long as the two preceding; prothorax rather shorter and more transverse than usual, parallel and evenly, strongly rounded at the sides, much wider than the head, as wide as the elytral base, unimpressed; elytra moderately short, with diverging sides, the suture about a fourth longer than the prothorax; abdomen evidently narrower than the elytra, parallel, narrowing very slightly toward tip, the margins moderately thick, the first two tergites shorter, subequal and strongly, subequally impressed, the fifth a little longer than the fourth. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.48 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).

An aberrant species in having the basal joint of the hind tarsi not as long as the next two combined, as it is in all the preceding, but materially shorter, though still very much elongated; the first three joints decrease uniformly but very rapidly in length.

Strigota obliquata n. sp.—Slender, only moderately convex, rather shining, the minute punctures less dense than usual, especially on the abdomen; color black, the elytra feebly picescent, the legs paler, piceous; head rather small, a little wider than long and feebly dilated basally, the eyes well developed and at only slightly more than their own length from the base, the carinæ rather strong and perfectly entire; antennæ blackish, the basal joint pale, as long as the second but stouter, the remainder missing in the type; prothorax rather short and transverse, the sides distinctly converging and only very moderately arcuate from the rounded, though more than usually visible, basal angles to the apex, the base broadly rounded, the surface not evidently impressed, much wider than the head and as wide as the elytral base; elytra well developed, only moderately abbreviated, with feebly diverging sides, the suture fully a third longer than the prothorax; abdomen rather slender, evidently narrower than the elytra, gradually and feebly tapering throughout, the margins somewhat thin; tergites proportioned nearly as in the preceding but much less punctate, the fifth apparently a little longer. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.4 mm. California (Lake Co.).

This species is also aberrant in its slender and less convex form, gradually anteriorly narrowed prothorax and smaller head. The hind tarsi are unfortunately missing in the type.

II—SYNONYMIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON THE PÆDERINI AND PINOPHILINI.

The two tribal groups of Staphylinidæ mentioned in the above title, are both extremely abundant and diversified in North America. The Pæderini formed the subject of a recent monograph by the writer (Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, XV, pp. 17–248) and, of late, in again going over the material which, since the date of the monograph has been augmented by moderate accessions, some errors became apparent and a few new species brought to light. These errors are corrected and additional species described in the following pages.

Tribe PÆDERINI.

Synonymic Notes.

Gastrolobium illiniane Csy., (Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, XV, p. 37) can be regarded a merely depauperate individual of *strenuum.*

Hesperobium pacificum and *vancouveri* Csy., (l. c., pp. 44 and 45) are properly subspecies of *californicum.*

Pæderillus texanus Csy., (l. c., p. 65) may be united with *saginatus* Csy., as a synonym.

Lathrobium deceptivum Csy., (l. c., p. 83) can be united with *amplipenne,* and *procerum* Csy., (l. c., p. 82) with *armatum,* in each case as a simple color variety. The elytra in this part of the genus may be either bicolored, red and black, or uniformly dark in color; but, as the bicolored examples have the elytra about half red and half black, without a materially greater extension of the red or black so far as known, it is inferable that the species are dimorphous in this respect.

Tetartopeus agitans and *nigrescens* Csy., (l. c., pp. 109 and 110) may be regarded as subspecies of *tetricus.*

Lathrotropis relicta Csy., (l. c., p. 116) is a subspecies of *jacobina.*

Paramedon mimulum Csy., (l. c., p. 173) may be united with *gregale,* and *P. distans* (p. 172) may be regarded as a subspecies of *gulare.*

Pseudomedon clarescens and *ruficolle* Csy., (l. c., p. 188) may be held to be subspecies of *thoracicum.* This species is different from the European *obsoletum,* and also from the Pacific coast *capitulum,* the latter being much more closely related to *obsoletum* than are our eastern forms.

The following species are described now apparently for the first time:

Gastrolobium Csy.

Gastrolobium subatrum n. sp.—Rather stout, moderately convex, shining, nearly black to dark piceo-rufous, the apex of each abdominal segment, particularly the fifth and sixth, paler; head rather large, as wide as the elytra, the sides behind the eyes parallel for a short distance, thence broadly rounding and converging to the base, the surface deeply and rather closely but only moderately coarsely punctate; prothorax a fourth to nearly a third longer than wide, moderately punctate; elytra large, longer than wide, rather closely and deeply but not very coarsely punctate; abdominal punctures deep but somewhat small and close-set; male with a large transverse and strongly fimbriate fold at the middle of ventrals two and three, the lobe of the third long, rounded at tip, bristling with long dark hairs. Length 9.5–10.0 mm.; width 1.35–1.55 mm. Tennessee.

Allied to *floridanum* but with much less coarse sculpture, larger and more parallel head and rather different abdominal coloration. In *virginicum* the punctuation is much coarser, and the sides of the head are straight and parallel for a long distance behind the eyes.

Lathrotaxis Csy.

Lathrotaxis expressa n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, shining, deep and clear testaceous, the head and abdomen black, the latter with the fifth segment, except at base, and the sixth, pale; head parallel, abruptly arcuato-truncate at base, with sparse perforate punctures, the eyes and antennæ moderate; prothorax subparallel, slightly elongate, as wide as the head, rather strongly and irregularly punctate, with a broad smooth median line; elytra parallel, much wider and longer than the prothorax, longer than wide, with distinct and strongly impressed series of unusually coarse punctures throughout the width, and but little smaller and more confused apically; abdomen narrower than the elytra, shining, finely, not densely punctate. Length (♀) 7.0 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Arizona (Winslow),—Wickham.

Allied to *rubricollis*, from Montana and Utah, and formerly confounded therewith, but with the elytral punctures and impressed lines much coarser.

Lathrotaxis canora n. sp.—Form somewhat as in the preceding but less shining, pale flavate throughout, the abdomen without trace of infuscation, the head and prothorax rather darker and more testaceous; head large, the basal angles rather broadly rounded, the eyes larger; punctures strong, much closer than in *expressa* and *rubricollis;* prothorax slightly narrower than the head, distinctly elongate, the punctures numerous and unevenly distributed, the smooth median line relatively narrower than in *expressa;* elytra parallel, only slightly wider than the head, evidently longer than wide, the series not much impressed and with the punctures very moderate in size and rather feeble, close and confused apically; abdomen rather dull in lustre, finely and closely punctate. Length (♀) 6.2 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Arizona (East Bridge),—Wickham.

Also related apparently to *rubricollis* and *expressa*, the type included with the original material representing the former, but evidently distinct in its larger and more punctate head, larger eyes and in the coloration of the entire body. The fact that this aberrant coloration might be due to immaturity led me to include the type with the more northern forms, but, as there is no distortion on drying and as the characters of the head are notably different, I believe that its peculiarities indicate specific distinctness.

Lathrobiella Csy.

Lathrobiella atriventris n. sp.—Moderately slender and convex, shining, black throughout, except the prothorax, which is testaceous; head small, sparsely punctate, parallel, abruptly arcuato-truncate at base; prothorax parallel, rather elongate, wider than the head, finely and sparsely punctate, with a rather irregular close series of punctures at each side of the smooth median line; elytra parallel, longer and wider than the prothorax, with indistinct unimpressed series of fine sparse punctures, the sutural groove deep; abdomen but slightly narrower than the elytra, closely and very finely punctulate, not paler at tip; male with a small notch, nearly as deep as wide, at the apex of the sixth ventral, the notch narrowly rounded at the bottom and somewhat asymmetric, the right side being a little shallower than the left. Length 4.0 mm.; width 0.68 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).

This species is not closely allied to any other but may be placed next to *nigricans* in the series as heretofore published.

Lathrobiella cupida n. sp.—Rather slender and convex, polished, bright testaceous, the elytra rather darker, red-brown; head deep black, the abdomen black throughout; head of the usual form, small, very remotely punctate, the antennæ rather stout; prothorax oblong, parallel, only slightly elongate, longer and wider than the head, with small and very sparse punctures, the series along the smooth line composed of widely spaced similar punctures; elytra distinctly wider but only a little longer than the prothorax, but little longer than wide, with unimpressed series of fine and well spaced punctures, the sutural series not impressed, the second interval wider than the others; abdomen not evidently narrower than the elytra, finely, closely punctulate and duller in lustre. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Massachusetts (Chicopee).

Very distinct from the last and also not closely allied to any of the described species. It may be placed just before *modesta* in the list.

Lathrobiella robustula n. sp.—Stout and rather convex, shining, the abdomen black, duller, with the apices of the segments narrowly paler, the apex pale as in *collaris;* head deep black, parallel, much shorter and narrower

than the prothorax, with widely scattered and very moderate punctures, the antennæ thick, still thicker apically; prothorax elongate, parallel, very dark testaceous, with numerous well separated and very moderate punctures, which also form a distinct and unimpressed series at each side of the smooth line; elytra large, much longer than wide, piceous in color, slightly wider and much longer than the prothorax, with unimpressed series of rather small punctures, the sutural series somewhat broadly impressed, the second interval very wide; abdomen but little narrower than the elytra, minutely and closely punctate. Length 5.6 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Indiana.

The single female in my collection represents a species near *collaris*, but stouter, of different color and with much larger prothorax and elytra.

Lathrobiella depressula n. sp.—Nearly parallel, rather depressed, shining, pale testaceous, the head piceous-black, the abdomen uniform throughout, moderately dark reddish-brown and dull in lustre; head parallel, much shorter though barely visibly narrower than the prothorax, with widely scattered coarse punctures, becoming numerous laterally; antennæ rather long, moderately slender, not at all enlarged apically; prothorax longer than wide, not quite so wide at base as at apex, with numerous somewhat close-set and rather coarse punctures, dense in the series at each side of the smooth line, the series notably impressed; elytra distinctly wider and longer than the prothorax, longer than wide, with slightly impressed series of dense, uneven and rather strong punctures, except in more than apical fourth, where the punctures, though close-set and strong, are confused and not in the least lineate; abdomen densely punctulate, slightly narrower than the elytra. Length 5.0 mm.; width 0.8 mm. New York (Catskill Mts.).

This species, also represented by the female at present, is widely different from anything before described and may be placed at the end of the series.

Microlathra Csy.

Microlathra lineiformis n. sp.—Very slender, rather convex, polished, pale flavo-testaceous throughout and perfectly parallel, all the parts being of equal width; head nearly as in *pallidula* but narrower, the punctures strong but remotely scattered; antennæ rather short and thick, feebly and gradually enlarged distally; prothorax elongate, just visibly narrower at base than at apex, with the moderately strong punctures sparse and disposed in a few uneven short series; elytra much shorter than the prothorax, the straight sides distinctly diverging from base to apex, the surface of each with about two broad and feebly impressed, suboblique lines, and with rather small, sparse and unevenly sublineate punctuation; abdomen somewhat shining, the punctures fine but not dense. Length 4.0 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.

Resembles *pallidula* Lec., but smaller and very much more slender; the single type in my cabinet is a female.

Sciocharis Arrib.

Sciocharis bakeri n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, subparallel, somewhat dull and minutely, densely punctulate throughout; head black, parallel, not quite as wide as the elytra, the eyes moderately prominent, large, at rather less than their own length from the base, the gular sutures fine, moderately separated, parallel, diverging only at apex and base; prothorax blackish-piceous, shorter and narrower than the head, rather wider than long, slightly wider at base than at the apical angles, the median line striiform basally; elytra parallel, quadrate, the humeri well exposed and rounded, blackish, broadly pale basally and laterally; abdomen narrower than the elytra, less dull than the anterior parts, the fifth ventral (♂) deeply bisinuate medially, the median projection anguliform, the sixth ventral deeply sinuate medially. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Cuba (Cayamas), —Baker.

Differs from *carolinensis* and *nubipennis* in the finer, less approximate and more parallel gular sutures, smaller size, larger eyes and other characters.

Sciocharella Csy.

Sciocharella pertenuis n. sp.—Slender, feebly shining, the sculpture fine and close; head blackish, parallel, the eyes rather large though distant from the base by distinctly more than their own length, the gular sutures fine, widely separated, most approximate anteriorly, thence widely diverging to the base; prothorax pale brownish-testaceous, parallel, about as long as wide, only slightly shorter and narrower than the head; elytra quadrate or somewhat longer than wide, parallel, much larger than the head, pale, infumate posteriorly except at the sides; abdomen pale, slightly narrower than the elytra, the fifth ventral (♂) with two small median sinuses, separated by a broadly rounded lobe, the sixth angularly and deeply emarginate medially at tip. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.28 mm. Cuba (Cayamas),—Baker.

A very small species, differing from *delicatula* in its more slender form, male sexual characters to an appreciable extent, larger eyes and other features. The gular sutures are of the same form, widely separated, becoming most approximate only a short distance behind the buccal opening and thence widely flaring to the base, a conformation strikingly different from anything observable in *Sciocharis;* but I have not been able to compare in this respect any of the multitude of *Sciocharis* inhabiting Brazil.

Medon Steph.

Medon explicans n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, testaceous throughout, the head and prothorax rather shining, finely but not very closely punctate, the elytra duller, finely but strongly, closely punctate, the abdomen rather dull, minutely and closely punctulate; head not quite as wide as the

elytra, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, the basal angles well rounded; eyes small, anterior; antennæ moderate, feebly enlarged distally; gular sutures fine, rather close, most approximate at the middle, thence just visibly diverging to the base, the under surface finely and sparsely punctate; prothorax slightly narrower than the head, evidently wider than long, a little narrower at base than at apex; elytra parallel, perhaps slightly longer than wide; abdomen a little narrower than the elytra. Length 4.3 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Colorado (Boulder Co.).

The single type represents a species allied to *inquilinum* and *nitidulum*, but having the sides of the head more arcuate and its under surface more finely and rather sparsely punctured; it is also a female and the male of this particular group seems to be very rare; I have not been able to find one among my material.

Paramedon Csy.

Paramedon pallidipenne n. sp.—Rather stout, black or piceous-black, the entire elytra pale flavo-testaceous, the abdominal tip also pale; antennæ infumate toward the base of the funicle; integuments rather shining; head well developed, parallel, finely, not densely punctate, the gular sutures fine, separated by about the thickness of the third palpal joint; eyes at between two and three times their length from the base, the basal angles well rounded; prothorax obtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, similarly loosely but still more finely punctate; elytra distinctly elongate, parallel, slightly wider than the head, finely but strongly, densely punctate; abdomen finely, densely punctulate, narrower than the elytra, narrowed apically, the fifth ventral (♂) with the median smooth lobe evidently wider than the lateral fringes and with its apex broadly, parabolically sinuate. Length 3.5–3.8 mm.; width 0.78 mm. California (Mohawk),—Fenyes.

Differs from *montanum*, *boreale* and *tahoense* in its relatively smaller prothorax and longer, more strongly punctate and paler elytra.

Paramedon oriens n. sp.—Moderately slender, pale flavo-testaceous throughout, slightly shining; head moderate, parallel, with rounded basal angles, finely and strongly but not densely punctate, with a few larger punctures widely scattered, the gular sutures rather fine, separated by scarcely one-half the thickness of the third palpal joint; prothorax barely as wide as the head, feebly obtrapezoidal, a little wider than long, finely, not closely punctate, rather more convex along the median line; elytra parallel, evidently longer than wide, slightly though obviously wider than the head, finely, closely punctate; abdomen rather wider than the head, alutaceous, minutely and closely punctulate. Length 4.0 mm.; width 0.68 mm. New Mexico (Albuquerque).

The single female type represents a species somewhat resembling *arizonicum*, but much narrower in form and with slightly less

widely separated gular sutures; it is of more especial interest as indicating the apparently extreme eastern extension of the genus.

Orus Csy.

Orus provensis n. sp.—Slender, rather shining, black, the legs and antennæ piceous; head a little longer than wide, parallel, with rounded basal angles, very finely, closely punctate, the eyes slightly prominent; prothorax elongate, only slightly narrower than the head, the width at base but little less than at the broadly rounded apical angles, the punctures much coarser than those of the head and sparser, the narrow smooth median line distinct; elytra not quite a fourth longer than wide, parallel, a third wider than the prothorax and slightly longer, finely but strongly, closely punctate; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, dull, very minutely and densely punctulate. Length 3.5 mm.; width 0.4 mm. Utah (Provo),—Wickham.

Closely resembles *longicollis*, from Lake Tahoe, but stouter, with the head more elongate, the prothorax less narrowed from apex to base and more strongly punctured, the elytra much less elongate and relatively less exceeding the prothorax in length and the antennæ a little shorter. The width given for *longicollis* in my original description is a decided error, as it does not greatly exceed 0.35 mm. A single female example.

Pseudorus n. gen.

This name is suggested for *Orus cervicula* and two other species here described. It resembles *Orus* in all its parts very closely, but departs so radically in the conformation of the neck, that it does not seem proper to include the species named with *Orus*. The neck in *Orus* is notably thick for a Scopæid genus, but here it is very minute and thin as in *Scopæus*. No species of *Scopæus* that I have seen has any indication of the shining surface lustre and loose punctuation of *Pseudorus*. Besides *cervicula* we have the two following species:

Pseudorus spectralis n. sp.—Small and very slender, shining, black, the legs and antennæ piceous; head somewhat longer than wide, slightly inflated basally though not wider there than across the eyes, which are at about twice their own length from the base, the basal angles rounded; antennæ rather short, the basal joint as long as the next three; prothorax elongate, very much narrower than the head and still more minutely and loosely punctate, widest behind apical third, the sides anteriorly evenly rounded and converging to the neck, but little narrowed basally, the smooth median line feebly defined; elytra parallel, fully a third longer than wide, nearly one-half wider than the prothorax and much longer, wider than the head,

shining though finely and closely punctate; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, minutely and closely punctulate but not dull in lustre. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.26 mm. Utah (Nephi),—Wickham.

Represented by a single female.

Pseudorus prolixipennis n. sp.—Still more slender, moderately convex, shining, deep black throughout, the legs and antennæ piceous; head narrower but otherwise nearly as in *spectralis*, the eyes somewhat smaller, the surface polished, minutely, not closely punctate; prothorax elongate, much narrower than the head, the rounded anterior angles well before apical third, the sides subparallel, the polished surface very minutely and not closely punctulate; elytra very elongate, parallel, two-fifths longer than wide, much wider than the head and very much wider and longer than the prothorax, shining, very finely though somewhat closely punctulate; abdomen much narrower than the elytra, the fifth ventral (♂) unmodified, the sixth with a rounded median sinus which is much wider than deep and gradually formed at the middle of the apex. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.22 mm. California (St. Helena, Napa Co.). Attracted to the electric lights.

The three examples before me show that *prolixipennis*, though similar in general organization and likewise very small and slender, differs from *spectralis* in its narrower head, more anterior and less broadly rounded anterior angles of the prothorax, as well as in some details of sculpture and other features. Both of these species are very much smaller and more slender than *cervicula*.

Stilicopsis Schse.

Stilicopsis subtropica n. sp.—Form, color and nature of the sculpture nearly as in *paradoxa* but a little smaller, more slender and less strongly and more sparsely punctured, the head relatively somewhat larger, being much wider than the elytra and with the eyes markedly larger, being at but little more than their own length from the base (♀); prothorax relatively smaller, less orbicular and somewhat obtrapezoidal but with all the angles broadly rounded; elytra narrower, not transverse but almost as long as wide, the sides less rapidly diverging from the base; abdomen more feebly and notably more sparsely sculptured. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.45 mm. Florida.

The single type evidently represents a species different from *paradoxa*, to be readily separated by the narrower and more parallel elytra, sparser sculpture and larger eyes, among other characters. I found *paradoxa* in abundance near St. Louis, Mo., during the latter part of 1905; it also occurs in the southern Atlantic coast regions.

Tribe PINOPHILINI.

This tribe is greatly developed and diversified in North and South America and is represented in this country by the three following genera:

Abdomen strongly margined at the sides, simply punctate; mandibles long, slender, strongly bent basally; body large to moderate in size, the habits epigæal; male sexual modifications at the abdominal apex not asymmetric..2
Abdomen not margined at the sides, cylindric and coarsely, regularly imbricate in sculpture; mandibles very small, evenly arcuate, bifid at apex, the points very slender and aciculate, the inner the shorter; body much smaller in size and very much more fragile, the habits arboreal; male abdominal characters remarkably asymmetric...................3
2—Mandibles edentate or with a small simple internal tooth near the base; integuments polished and more or less coarsely and remotely punctate. **Aræocerus**
Mandibles each with a parallel slender tooth internally at but little behind the middle, the tooth oblique and emarginate or subbifid at apex; punctuation much closer as a rule, the integuments generally less shining..**Pinophilus**
3—Body paler in color as a rule, with the antennæ much shorter though slender, the abdomen relatively very slender.............**Palaminus**

The differences between the first two of these genera and *Palaminus* are subtribal in nature, although the relationship is shown sufficiently by certain general characters, such as the large and asymmetric last palpal joint, form of the head, dilated anterior tarsi of both sexes and some others. Some systematists have assigned the Pinophilini to the Pæderini as a subtribe, but the differences are too radical I think to permit of such association.

Aræocerus Nordm.

Two species of our fauna are assigned to this genus on the authority of Dr. Sharp, who, in the "Biologia," states that *Pinophilus picipes* is an *Aræocerus*, a genus different from *Pinophilus* though united therewith in the Munich catalogue. Though the mandibles are not strictly edentate, the tooth is very small, simple and near the base, thus differing quite markedly from *Pinophilus;* the species are as follows:

Form stouter and more convex, deep polished black throughout the body, the antennæ piceous, the legs rather pale piceo-rufous; head and pronotum strongly, very remotely punctate, the latter somewhat longer

than wide, equal in width to the elytra and a little longer, only very slightly wider than the head, the punctures medially forming two widely spaced longitudinal series; elytra coarsely, deeply and loosely punctate, with an impunctate line separating the upper surface from the inflexed flanks; abdomen parallel, nearly as wide as the elytra, shining, the punctures fine but strong, rather close-set, the hairs short; male with a shallow sinus at the apex of the sixth ventral, the bottom of the sinus bisinuate, the apical and basal margins of the sixth each with a very small depression; sixth ventral of the female evenly rounded at tip. Length 14.0–15.0 mm.; width 2.1–2.3 mm. Atlantic coast regions....**picipes** Erichs.

Form very slender and more depressed, parallel, nearly similar in coloration and lustre, the abdomen feebly rufescent apically; head (♀) about as wide as the prothorax, strongly and remotely punctate, much more closely so basally; prothorax slightly longer than wide, the sides more converging from apex to base, the punctures sparse but much more numerous than in *picipes* and notably fine and feeble, aggregated but not lineiform along the broad impunctate line; elytra parallel, slightly elongate, fully as long as the prothorax, barely as wide as the apex of the latter, the punctures closer and smaller than in *picipes* though well separated and deep, without trace of the lateral impunctate line; abdomen less parallel, toward apex fully as wide as the elytra, otherwise nearly as in *picipes;* male unknown; female with the sixth ventral evenly and broadly rounded at apex, the under surface of the abdomen similarly strongly punctured, with coarse and remote punctures intermingled. Length 13.7 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Texas (El Paso).
obsidianus n. sp.

Picipes seems to be rather rare and *obsidianus* is represented by a single specimen, taken by Mr. Dunn; perhaps it may have been mistaken for *picipes* by Dr. Sharp.

Pinophilus Grav.

This genus is represented by a few species in the Atlantic regions, but by numerous forms of the *parcus–densus* type in the dry Sonoran provinces of the southwest; they all belong to typical *Pinophilus*, as defined by Dr. Sharp, having the prothorax oblong, with the sides feebly converging from apex to base; those known thus far may be described as follows:

Elytra large, notably wider and longer than the prothorax................2
Elytra less developed, not wider and frequently shorter than the prothorax. 10
2—Body large and thick in form, black throughout, the legs pale, the antennæ pale, with the dilated apices of the joints darker as usual..............3
Body much smaller and narrower, frequently not wholly black in color, the legs and antennæ as in the preceding group........................4
3—Form very stout, moderately convex, deep black and rather shining; head large, almost as wide as the prothorax, finely punctured, with some

coarse sparse punctures intermingled on the vertex and occiput; prothorax about as wide as long, with large shallow punctures, a narrow smooth median line and the usual impunctate spot antero-laterally, the surface moderately shining, minutely and inconspicuously sculptured; elytra large, longer than wide, much wider and longer than the prothorax, parallel, the punctures coarse, deep and close-set, the interspaces polished; abdomen parallel, evidently narrower than the elytra, rather strongly and closely, submuricately punctate; male sixth ventral broadly and arcuately truncate, not at all lobed, the intromittent spicule slender, acuminate. Length 14.0–14.5 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Atlantic coast regions. **latipes** Grav.

Form only a little less stout and similar in lustre, coloration and general sculpture but with the head notably smaller in both sexes, being evidently narrower than the prothorax, the latter nearly similar but with the punctures somewhat deeper, sparser laterally; elytra relatively narrower and more elongate, distinctly wider and very much longer than the prothorax, the punctures deep and close-set but not quite so coarse as in *latipes;* abdomen nearly similar, the intromittent spicule of the male more slender, broadly and feebly constricted a little before the acuminate and slightly upturned apex; vestiture rather coarser and longer throughout. Length 13.3–14.5 mm.; width 2.3–2.45 mm. Western Texas (El Paso)..**obesus** n. sp.

4—Sixth ventral (♂) lobed at apex, the lobe truncate or arcuato-truncate; intromittent spicule broad, abruptly narrowed and prolonged in a very slender process at apex..5

Sixth ventral (♂) rounded behind, with a small shallow and broadly rounded sinus at apex; intromittent spicule narrower, more gradually narrowed and acuminate at apex, the latter feebly upturned as usual.........9

5—Pronotum dull in lustre, because of very fine dense punctulation covering the interspaces between the punctures. Slender, black, the apices of the abdominal segments testaceous, the legs pale flavate; head notably narrower than the prothorax, more shining than the pronotum, the eyes only moderately convex, at two-fifths of their own length from the base; prothorax distinctly narrowed from apex to base, with the usual antero-lateral impunctate spot, the shallow punctures well separated as usual, closer toward the narrow impunctate median line; elytra evidently wider and much longer than the prothorax, much longer than wide, strongly and closely punctate; abdomen parallel, much narrower than the elytra, closely, submuricately punctate. Length 11.9–12.7 mm.; width 1.75–1.85 mm. Regions bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Abundant at Galveston, Texas..**parcus** Lec.

Pronotum strongly shining, the small punctules of the interspaces evident though much less close-set than in *parcus*. Nearly similar to *parcus* but a trifle stouter, similar in coloration, except that the elytra are rufescent; head and eyes nearly similar, the outer antennal joints a little stouter; prothorax rather longer than wide, less markedly wider than the head and more parallel than in any other species of this group, the punctures similarly disposed, not quite so large but much deeper; elytra notably less elongate, distinctly wider and longer than the pro-

thorax but only a little longer than wide, the punctures deep and rather close but not so dense as in *parcus;* abdomen nearly similar, except that the fine apical part of the male spicule is much more elongate or less abruptly narrowed to form the slender apical prolongation. Length 11.5 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Texas (Austin)............**texanus** n. sp.

Pronotum still more strongly shining, the interstitial spaces highly polished and never with more than a trace of fine punctulation..............6

6—Eyes only moderately convex, not notably prominent...............7

Eyes strongly convex, prominent....................................8

7—Body larger and stouter, black, the elytra dark rufo-piceous, the abdomen apically and the margins of the segments dull testaceous; head rather well developed but not as wide as the prothorax, polished, remotely and unevenly punctate as usual, piceo-rufous anteriorly; prothorax as long as wide, the evidently converging sides from apex to base nearly straight, the punctures sparse but not very large, deep and distinct; elytra wider and much longer than the prothorax, evidently longer than wide, with rather large and very deep close-set punctures; abdomen somewhat strongly, submuricately punctate; vestiture somewhat long, palish. Length 10.5–12.0 mm.; width 1.7–1.82 mm. Texas (El Paso)....................................**trajectus** n. sp.

A—Nearly as in *trajectus* but smaller and more slender, the head less developed and rufous, becoming blackish only at base, the elytra not more elongate, brighter rufous and with the punctures similarly separated. Length 9.7 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Arizona (Tuçson). **pimalis** n. subsp.

Body smaller and more slender, otherwise as in *trajectus*, except that the head is blackish only toward base, the sides of the prothorax more arcuate and the strong deep punctures of the surface twice as numerous, the elytra narrower and rather more elongate, black or nearly so and with the strong deep punctures so close-set as to be almost contiguous. Length 9.0–10.0 mm.; width 1.5–1.6 mm. Valley of the lower Colorado River (Yuma)......................................**densus** Lec.

8—Form nearly as in *densus* but larger, the eyes (♂) larger, as well as more prominent, separated from the base by barely a third of their own length; body deep black throughout, the front, mandibles and seventh ventral pale; prothorax barely at all wider than the head, obtrapezoidal, strongly and closely punctate toward the median line, more sparsely elsewhere, not quite so long as wide, the hairs coarse and distinct, the antero-lateral smooth spot well developed; elytra distinctly wider and very much longer than the prothorax, evidently longer than wide, parallel, with broadly arcuate sides, the punctures deep but not very large, well separated, though forming transverse wavy rugulation by anteriorly oblique illumination; abdomen not so strongly sculptured as in *densus* and allies. Length 11.4 mm.; width 1.66 mm. Arizona (probably southern)...............................**arizonicus** n. sp.

Form nearly as in *arizonicus* but more elongate, the prothorax being rather longer than wide, with the converging sides from apex to base much more arcuate; head pale, gradually piceous-black basally; prothorax sculptured as in *arizonicus;* elytra much wider and longer than the prothorax,

dark testaceous in color, very much more evidently elongate, the parallel sides less arcuate, the punctures a little coarser and not quite so numerous; abdomen similarly duller in lustre than in *densus* and more finely, less strongly, submuricately punctate; vestiture short but stiff, yellowish. Length 11.6 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Arizona (near Tuçson). **aridus** n. sp.

9—Body slender, more depressed, piceous-brown in color throughout, the legs and antennæ paler and flavate as usual; head much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes not prominent and at nearly half their length from the base, the surface remotely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, polished; prothorax as long as wide, the converging sides nearly straight, the surface polished, strongly but not very coarsely and somewhat loosely though evenly punctate throughout, without smooth median line except at base, and with the antero-lateral smooth spaces less developed than usual; elytra but little wider though distinctly longer than the prothorax, a little longer than wide, strongly punctured but only moderately closely; abdomen narrower than the elytra, shining, somewhat strongly and closely punctate; vestiture subflavate. Length 10.0–10.8 mm.; width 1.35–1.5 mm. Texas (El Paso).................... **diffidens** n. sp.

10—Form slender, parallel, moderately convex, strongly shining throughout and not in the least dull in lustre, deep black; head a little narrower than the prothorax, polished, with strong and remote punctures and others, smaller, scattered sparsely over the interspaces; prothorax highly polished, obtrapezoidal, about as long as wide, the sides nearly straight; punctures coarse, not very close-set, the usual narrow median line and antero-lateral spots distinct; elytra not at all wider but apparently very slightly longer than the prothorax, slightly longer than wide, very coarsely, deeply and closely punctate, the narrow interspaces polished and black; abdomen parallel, nearly as wide as the elytra, shining, unusually finely and feebly, submuricately punctulate; vestiture sparse, rather short and dark in color. Length (♀) 10.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Georgia and Florida.................................. **opacus** Lec.

Form similarly parallel but a little broader and not so convex, deep black and shining throughout, the legs and antennæ pale; head nearly as in *opacus;* prothorax relatively larger though similar in outline, the punctures similarly disposed but smaller and more close-set, though equally deep; elytra smaller, evidently narrower and shorter than the prothorax, less evidently elongate than in the preceding, the punctures deep and strong but not so coarse and more numerous; abdomen more strongly punctulate and more closely and in more evident wavy transverse lines; pubescence more abundant, paler and more distinct. Length (♀) 10.3 mm.; width 1.33 mm. Iowa..................... **parvipennis** n. sp.

The name *opacus*, given by LeConte to the southern Atlantic species, is one of the most singular misnomers that I can recall, and must have been due to an inadvertent confusion of labels. Not only is the species the most lustrous in our fauna, but the head and pronotum, at least, are actually described by the author as being

shining. The distinct groups of this genus within our fauna are typified by *latipes*, *parcus*, *diffidens* and *opacus*.

Palaminus Erichs.

The species of this genus occur on the foliage of trees and shrubs and are slender frail insects, loosely articulated and difficult to preserve. The abdomen is very slender, cylindrical, unmargined and differs greatly from that of the preceding genera, also, in being coarsely tessellated or imbricate in sculpture. The species wholly of a pale honey-yellow color, with the abdomen slightly to materially darker in tint and the prothorax moderately transverse and well developed, being almost as wide as the elytral base though very much shorter than the elytra, are numerous, and, to superficial view, almost undifferentiable among themselves; they are, however, distinguishable with the greatest ease by the very marked and diversified sexual characters of both sexes; and, in this case, the characters of the female are more decisive and useful in identification than those of the male, in which sex the sixth ventral,—not the seventh as stated by LeConte,—is prolonged into a kind of asymmetric ligula, generally warped on its surface and obliquely truncate at tip. The above outline description will answer for all of the species allied to *testaceus*, the integuments being shining and more or less sparsely and coarsely punctate, with the length approximating 3.0 mm. in every case; so it is only necessary to outline the sexual characters for the six following species:

Form rather stout, the sixth ventral (♀) always very evidently sinuate...2
Form more slender, the sixth ventral (♀) truncate at tip.................4
2—Sixth ventral (♀) with a deep apical sinus, extending anteriorly for about half the length of the segment, the emargination with parallel sides and rounded bottom,—LeConte. Florida.................**contortus** Lec.
Sixth ventral (♀) with the apex deeply and angularly emarginate, the notch very large, occupying the entire apex, extending anteriorly for about a third or more of the length of the segment, narrowly rounded or subacute at the bottom, the sides flaring constantly more broadly outwardly and nearly evenly arcuate throughout; male with the ligula of the sixth ventral rather wide, convex, smooth, obliquely truncate, anterodextrally, the truncature nearly straight, the left angle at tip rounded, the right obtuse but not generally rounded. District of Columbia and North Carolina (Asheville) to Iowa and Mississippi (Vicksburg).
testaceus Er.
Sixth ventral (♀) evenly and more shallowly sinuate, in a broad arc throughout the width 3

3—Sinus of the sixth ventral (♀) about four or five times as wide as deep, evenly rounded in an arc which has somewhat the form of a very broad and obtuse parabola; sixth ventral (♂) with the ligula convex, smooth, long and parallel, its apex only moderately oblique from angle to angle but strongly arcuate sinistrally and thence straighter and more oblique to the angle at the right; prothorax not quite so transverse and rather more evidently narrower than the base of the elytra than in *testaceus*. Long Island, Pennsylvania (near Philadelphia), Virginia (Norfolk) and North Carolina.................................. **luteus** n. sp.

Sinus of the sixth ventral (♀) still shallower, forming a broad even circular arc from side to side; it is seven or eight times as wide as deep; ligula of the sixth ventral (♂) of a very different kind from any of the preceding species, being flat, gradually and obtusely, subobliquely acuminate behind, short, broad basally and with a short acute longitudinal fold at apex on the left side; general outline and sculpture as in *luteus* and *testaceus*, but with the elytra relatively a little smaller and the abdomen darker red-brown in color, nearly as in *contortus*. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. .... **fraternus** n. sp.

4—Form only a little more slender than in *testaceus* and almost exactly resembling that species and *luteus* in form, coloration and sculpture, though perhaps just visibly smaller in size; sixth ventral (♀) broad and broadly, transversely truncate at apex, the truncature with a minute and very shallow, gradually formed sinus at the middle; chitinous portion of the last antennal joint materially wider than the tenth, but only very slightly longer; abdomen barely at all darker, luteous. Nicaragua (San Marcos),—C. F. Baker......................... **invidus** n. sp.

Form notably more slender but similar in coloration and sculpture, the elytra smaller though similarly proportioned, the prothorax shorter and more transverse, about as wide as the elytral base and, as usual in this group, with its sides rounded and converging but little from apex to base; sixth ventral (♀) more trapezoidal than in *invidus* and more narrowed at apex, where it is truncate in a straight transverse line and rather less than half as wide as at base; ligula of the sixth ventral (♂) narrower than in *testaceus*, *luteus* and other similar species, and with the apex oblique in contrary sense or from the right anteriorly to the left, its surface concave and gradually more elevated at the right edge; size a little smaller, the form much narrower than in *invidus* and especially than in *testaceus* and *luteus*. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. **timidus** n. sp.

The following species is wholly luteous, with a darker and more red-brown abdomen as in *testaceus* and related forms, but the prothorax is relatively much smaller and more strongly narrowed from apex to base:

Palaminus hudsonicus n. sp.—Not quite so slender as *testaceus*, and with the elytra still more developed, strongly, loosely punctate, the head evidently wider than the porthorax, the latter not more than a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate and strongly converging from apex to

base, not more than two-thirds as wide as the elytra and half as long, the elytra large, longer than wide, not very convex; abdomen as usual in form, pale red-brown; sixth ventral (♀) broadly, rectilinearly truncate at apex; male not at hand. Four specimens. New York (Long Island).

The length of the body, with the abdomen greatly extended, is nearly 4.5 mm. It is singular that LeConte seems to have had no example of this distinct species among his material in drawing up his revisional statement of *Palaminus* (Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XVII, 1878, p. 396).

Of the new species above described, *timidus* seems to be more closely allied to *pumilus* than to any other as yet described, but it is larger and differs in the sexual characters, the male having a prominent abdominal ligula and the sixth ventral of the female being truncate and not rounded. *Luteus* may be allied to *normalis*, but the male characters differ, if properly described by LeConte, the sixth ventral in *normalis* being deeply biincised, with the intermediate lobe broad and truncate. *Invidus* appears to be allied to *parvulus* Shp., from Jalapa, Mexico, but the head is not narrower than the prothorax, as it is described in that species, but rather wider, and it seems to differ besides in its sparser punctuation; from *deformis* and *chiriquensis* it seems to differ in its less transverse prothorax and sparser sculpture. Of *flavipes* I obtained a single example at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and of *larvalis*, one at Fort Monroe, Virginia, which agrees very well with another taken by Wickham at Houston, Texas.

The following Central American species apparently differ in every case from any made known by Dr. Sharp in the "Biologia":

Palaminus isthmianus n. sp.—Very elongate, pale brownish-testaceous, the abdomen darker, red-brown; elytra with a small, feeble and evanescent piceous cloud on the suture from before the middle nearly to the apex; head slightly wider than the prothorax, coarsely and loosely punctate, the last antennal joint much longer and wider than the tenth; prothorax barely a fourth wider than long, strongly but sparsely punctate, the sides strongly converging from apex to base and broadly arcuate; elytra fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, longer than wide, strongly but sparsely punctate; female with the sixth ventral broadly and feebly sinuato-truncate at apex, the male wanting. Length (much extended) 4.3–4.7 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Isthmus of Panama (Colon).

This species seems to be allied to *debilis* Shp., but is larger and with a shorter terminal joint of the antennæ. The sides of the body

throughout have widely spaced, long stiff erect setæ; on the prothorax they are about four in number at each side.

Palaminus tegulatus n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, testaceous, the elytra more flavate, broadly piceous on the suture from the base to about apical fifth, the abdomen dark rufo-piceous; head and prothorax strongly but not closely punctate, the former distinctly the wider, the last antennal joint much wider than the tenth and, including the long terminal process, about twice as long; prothorax convex, about a third wider than long, the sides strongly converging from apex to base and strongly arcuate; elytra two-fifths wider than the prothorax and twice as long, much longer than wide, coarsely and rather closely punctate; female with the sixth ventral finely and reticularly sculptured, the broad apex broadly sinuate in an evenly rounded parabolic arc, which is seven or eight times as wide as deep; male not at hand. Length (contracted) 3.2 mm.; width 0.5 mm. Nicaragua (San Marcos),—Baker.

Allied to *vittatus* Shp., but with much longer elytra; the fuscous sutural vitta is not quite as wide as a single elytron; the sides of the body do not have the long bristling setæ of the preceding species.

Palaminus signifer n. sp.—More parallel, convex, rather stout, piceous-black, the legs pale flavate, the elytra each with a broad rufescent streak at each side from the humerus to behind the middle; sides throughout with widely spaced erect setæ; head coarsely, rather closely punctate, scarcely perceptibly wider than the prothorax, which is large and convex, fully a third wider than long, coarsely, closely punctate, with the fine smooth median line somewhat elevated basally, the sides but very feebly converging from apex to base and broadly, moderately arcuate; elytra about a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, about as long as wide, broadening somewhat apically, less coarsely but somewhat densely punctate; vestiture stiff, rather long and conspicuous; female with the sixth ventral very broadly sinuato-truncate at tip. Length (contracted) 3.4 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Nicaragua (San Marcos),—Baker.

This species is allied to *humeralis* Shp., but has no lateral depressions of the pronotum and no obvious paler elytral margin.

Palaminus tortilis n. sp.—Larger, convex, uniformly blackish-piceous in color, the abdomen nearly black, the legs and antennæ pale flavate, the latter slender, the last joint not much wider than the preceding, enlarged slightly near its apex and between three and four times as long as the tenth, much longer than the three preceding combined; head large, convex, slightly wider than the prothorax, very finely, remotely punctate; prothorax large, convex, nearly one-half wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate anteriorly becoming gradually strongly arcuate and converging basally, the punctures coarse but sparse; elytra large, only a little wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, much longer than wide, strongly but not very coarsely, rather closely punctate; male with the ligula of the sixth ventral long, its

surface nearly even, finely reticulate, becoming smooth apically, where it is rather narrow and transversely, rectilinearly truncate, its oblique left side three or four times as long as the right; female unknown. Length 5.0 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Nicaragua (San Marcos),—Baker.

Belongs quite evidently to the first group of Dr. Sharp, but I fail to identify it with any of the species described by that author.

INDEX.

All species the names of which are without designation of authorship in the following index, are described as new in the preceding pages of this work.

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